FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JULY 1986

Israel

Border Clash — Two IDF soldiers were killed and nine were injured in a clash with a "terrorist" squad which landed from a boat in Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon early 10 July, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Israeli naval and ground forces killed four members of the squad, which landed on a beach near the Rosh Haniqra border post, according to the radio. The PFLP and the Syrian Social National Party claimed responsibility for the attack in a communique reported by Radio Monte Carlo.

Denial on Cluster Bombs — A Defense Ministry statement cited by Jerusalem radio denied U.S. allegations that Israel illegally obtained U.S. technology connected with the manufacture of cluster bombs, stressing that the cluster bombs made in Israel are an original Israeli development and that U.S.-made equipment used for their manufacture was exported from the United States in accordance with U.S. regulations. The radio broadcast a Defense Ministry spokeswoman's remark that the "unfounded" U.S. media claims on this issue arouse "serious astonishment" and could tarnish Israel's reputation and cloud the good relations between Israel and the United States. Israeli politicians on both sides of the Knesset viewed the accusations as part of a deliberate campaign against Israel in the United States, the radio noted, and Israeli sources in Washington accused personnel in the U.S. Department of Justice of seeking to tarnish Israel's image. In a Jerusalem television interview, Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i spoke of an "atmosphere of suspicion toward Israel" currently prevalent in the United States.

PLO-Jordan

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir left Jordan for Baghdad 10 July in accordance with the Jordanian Government's expulsion order, AFP reported, adding that Al-Wazir's wife has also been ordered to leave the country shortly. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has begun consultations with his senior aides in Tunis, according to a PLO spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo, and the PLO Executive Committee will adopt a "firm, clear stand toward Jordan's anti-PLO policy." The radio also cited PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi's remark that the PLO does not intend to retaliate against Jordan because it wants to avoid provoking Arab regimes and concentrate on the struggle against Israel.

Saudi-Jordanian Talks

King Husayn left Saudi Arabia following a 2-day visit during which he met with King Fahd, SPA reported. Officials attending the meeting included the Saudi defense and foreign ministers and the Jordanian prime minister and Armed Forces commander, according to Riyadh radio, which revealed nothing about the content of the talks.

Syria

Arms Plant — Syria has asked the Soviet Union to supply the necessary equipment to build a new arms and ammunition factory in Syria, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, citing West Beirut communist sources. The request, made during the recent USSR visit by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, has won preliminary approval, the sources continued. The radio said a Soviet military delegation will visit Damascus to select a proper site for the plant.

Deployment in Lebanon — Syrian forces plan to deploy as far as the Al-Awwali River and on the Beirut-Damascus highway between Bhamdun and 'Alayh, according to Radio Free Lebanon. Regarding the Syrians' intentions concerning the release of foreign hostages, an official source cited by *Al-Nahar* said that Syria will find it hard to secure the hostages' release without Iran's cooperation. Fearing a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Iran might act to stave off a release, the source speculated.

Meanwhile, explosions occurred 9 July near Syrian intelligence headquarters in West Beirut, Radio Free Lebanon stated, disclosing that the "Salah al-Din unit of the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces" telephoned the radio to claim responsibility for the blast.

Iranian Oil Deal — Iran will sell 2.5 million "tons" of oil to Syria over 6 months under the terms of an agreement signed by the two countries in Tehran, according to an Iranian Petroleum Ministry spokesman cited by IRNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes downed an Iranian F-4 over the Gulf early 10 July, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. Meanwhile, the Iranian Joint Staff announced that 500 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded during another Iranian offensive in the Mehran area, according to IRNA.

Earlier, in an address reported by Tehran radio, the Iranian Majlis speaker stressed the need to follow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's instructions by realizing victory this year, noting the possibility of forming 1,000 combat battalions by the end of the year. Reviewing Iran's conditions for peace, he said Iran would be willing to drop its demands for reparations if a revolutionary Islamic government were to emerge in postwar Iraq, IRNA reported.

Tunisia

After meeting with President Habib Bourguiba 9 July, newly appointed Prime Minister Rachid Sfar stated that he will do all he can to serve the nation, while working within the policy of dialogue with all parties in continuing Tunisian political, economic and social development, Tunis radio reported.

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Reaction to Jordan's Fatah Expulsion Continues

Salah Khalaf Calls Expulsion 'Illegal'

JN081819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, made a statement to AFP in Tunis in which he denounced the Jordanian Government's decision to expel Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. He said the Israeli enemy must be overjoyed with this decision, asserting that the decision to close the PLO offices and expel Abu Jihad did not surprise the Palestinian leadership which had been expecting these decisions since Washington advised King Husayn not to be satisfied with severing ties with the PLO and to take more radical measures. Abu Iyad considers the Jordanian decision on Abu Jihad illegal because Abu Jihad holds Jordanian nationality. Abu Jihad asked: What can we say about Israel which is daily taking expulsion measures against the Palestinians?

Al-Wazir Interviewed

JN081956 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1742 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Amman has just met with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] who has not yet left the Jordanian capital. He asked Abu Jihad if he thought the Jordanian decision meant the point of no return in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Abu Jihad said:

[Begin recording] [Khalil al-Wazir] From the beginning, the Palestinian leadership has been painstakingly trying to preserve the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. We exerted our utmost and waged a fierce struggle to affirm certain rules and some basic principles pertaining to the need to promote the historical Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. Therefore, when the crisis of Jordanian-Palestinian differences was precipitated, we called for preserving this relationship even if we differed politically. This means political differences should not affect this relationship and create estrangement and separation. We announced this often and we made it our primary decision based on the argument that we need each other, especially since we must perform our duties toward our relatives in the occupied territory.

Moreover, if we really look forward to the fateful ties that bind the two peoples — and which we would like to preserve for the future on a sound basis — we should not harm the current relations. Therefore, in all of our utterances, press interviews, and statements, we took care not to resort to abuses or recriminations. We took pains to clearly explain our political stance. Even if we differed on the issue of Palestinian self-determination, does this mean we and Jordan should fight? We voiced our position in which we call for our self-determination. The differences are not between us and Jordan. The differences should be between us, Jordan, and the Arab nation on the one hand, and the U.S. Administration and the Israeli plots on the other. Therefore, when we voiced the right to self-determination, we did not mean to differ or to allow media campaigns to be launched against us. This is the basic point in the recent stands.

In the recent past, we were careful to preserve these relationships through all of our efforts, and to have contacts with everyone with the aim of preserving them. However, the Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement was taken as a pretext. It is our right to voice our opinion and define our positions; therefore, it is only a pretext. Despite this, we say there is a plan, an approach to abandon the PLO, to strike at the PLO politically. Therefore, this measure against the PLO offices has been a serious one.

[Correspondent] The Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement contained things that contradict what you have said. It contained a kind of slander against the [word indistinct] and the Jordanian Government. It considers this stance similar to the stands of Israel and the United States.

[Al-Wazir] let us not talk about a phrase here and a phrase there. If I want to count phrases, many phrases and expressions were uttered which were more harmful and damaging to us, the PLO. However, if we are really looking forward to the nature of the historical relations, we must bypass such statements. We might discuss them, but should not take measures such as closing the PLO offices in this manner.

[Words indistinct] is only a (?pretext) and not the main reason. The question is: Why this? The answer is: They want us to sever our ties with our people in the occupied territory. This will not happen because our people voiced their stands often and with courage. Today they are voicing their opinion. They voiced it when Zafir al-Masri was assassinated. They clearly and frankly expressed their opinion that they support the PLO and its legitimate leadership. This stand continues. Our people will not cut off their ties with themselves. They are connected with their cause, their leadership, their interests, and their presence. No one can disturb the ties of these people whether in the occupied territory or outside.

At a time when the PLO is being exposed to all these assaults, what is happening in Lebanon? What is happening in our camps there? There is a fierce offensive aimed at liquidating our presence, our military presence there. This is accompanied by attempts to liquidate us politically elsewhere. This is the question. Why are all of these campaigns being launched at the same time? Why now when the U.S. Administration is launching this onslaught against the PLO?

Our question will always exist, but the answer is: (?The decision) is wrong; it is not in the right direction.

[Correspondent] Brother Abu Jihad, you are being expelled and exiled again. How do you view this situation?

[Al-Wazir] As strugglers in this revolution, we sacrificed ourselves for the cause and the people's struggle from the first moment. All of our people are suffering, not only the leadership. All Palestinians in the Arab countries are suffering along the borders of the Arab states. Each Palestinian has a travel document or passport which is liable to be withheld here or there. We suffered in Lebanon and we left it, we suffered in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' and we left there, we are now suffering the same treatment in Amman and we will leave. All of this on the path of struggle. It will not affect our people's determination and will.

On the contrary, this will inflame our resolve to continue the struggle. All of us know that we are in a continuous battle. All of them want to liquidate us but we will not be liquidated. They want to destroy our infrastructure as they tried in Lebanon but could not. Like the phoenix, we will always rise again and will never be affected. Our people's will is stronger than all the attempts. This is the slogan of every child and old man in our occupied territory. It is like the olive tree in our occupied territory — firm and strong. We say this in our slogan: A mountain cannot be shaken by the wind. Yes, this is our answer. [end recording]

Sees Effort To 'Liquidate' PLO

JN100609 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], who is supposed to leave Amman at dawn today in accordance with the decision to deport him from Jordan, said last night that at present he sees no chance to normalize the Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

In a statement in Amman yesterday, Abu Jihad accused the Jordanian Government without naming it directly of trying to liquidate the PLO by resorting to declared and undeclared schemes. He stressed the Palestinian people, who have had a long and eventful experience under occupation, know how to confront such plots. He also condemned the Israeli leaders' plans to undertake a joint Israeli-Jordanian action to run the affairs of inhabitants in the occupied territory. He indicated that this information, which was published by the Israeli press yesterday, has not yet been denied.

Leaves Jordan for Baghdad

NC100648 Paris AFP in English 0631 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amman, July 10 (AFP) — The deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian armed forces, Abu Jihad, who is number two to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, was expelled from Jordan Thursday, authoritative sources [said] here. The expulsion was coupled to a decision by the Jordanian Government last Monday to close 25 offices of Fatah, the pro-'Arafat mainstream grouping in the Palestine Liberation Organisation, they said.

Abu Jihad, the nom de guerre of Khalil al-Wazir, left by road for Baghdad after having received 48 hours' notice to quit the country. His wife, Intissar al-Wazir, who is a member of the Palestine National Council, or parliament, was ordered expelled Wednesday, the sources said. She has been given until Saturday to leave the country. [passage omitted]

Executive Body To Meet

JN091802 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee is expected to hold an emergency meeting in Tunis soon to discuss Jordan's decision to close 25 PLO offices and expel Khalil al-Wazir from Jordanian territory. Revealing this, PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that upon his return from Vienna yesterday, 'Arafat began consultations with his senior aides in Tunis. He added that the PLO Executive Committee will adopt a firm, clear stand toward Jordan's anti-PLO policy. 'Abd al-Rahman added that the Jordanian measures against the Palestinian cadres and institutions confirm Amman's collusion with the U.S.-Israeli plan to grant autonomy to the occupied territory and replace the PLO leadership.

Qaddumi Rules Out Retaliation

JN091724 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi today warned Jordan that the Palestinian population will be displeased following the closure of the Fatah Movement's offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. He said: We regret the Jordanian Government's decision, which provokes the Palestinian people's displeasure and makes them hate the Jordanian regime. He added: The Jordanian stand does not strengthen the Arab forces against the common enemy, Israel; however, we do not intend to retaliate because we want to avoid provoking Arab regimes and devote our forces to the struggle against the Israeli occupation.

'Arafat Meets Bruno Kreisky, Others in Vienna

JN091850 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis from Vienna last night after participating in the UN conference on Namibia. Before leaving Vienna, Abu 'Ammar held talks with former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the latest developments in the Palestine question; the Middle East crisis; the situation in the Beirut Palestinian camps, which are being exposed to massacres; as well as the U.S. role in hampering the peace march in the Middle East and in fully supporting the Zionist enemy. During the meeting, Kreisky reiterated his support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership and stressed his continued move to support our Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their full legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar also held meetings with several Arab ambassadors to Austria, with ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, and with the Austrian interior and foreign ministers.

9 Jul Algiers Arrival Reported

JN091409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 9 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a visit to Algeria that will last several days. It was reported here that Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with Algerian officials on recent developments in the Palestinian arena, the massacres carried out against the

Palestinian people by the agent Amal movement, and other current Arab issues.

Palestinian Source on End of Amal Control in Beirut

NC071549 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 7 (MENA) — The latest camps war led to the termination of Amal militias control of West Beirut, asserted a Palestinian official source today. He added that the Palestinian camps in Beirut are now able to deal a smashing blow to Amal militias and the forces that entered Beirut to support them.

On the other hand, the Palestinian official reiterated that the Lebanese authorities did not grant the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) any passports during the visit of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to Tunisia. Al-Jumayyil only agreed to renew 500 Palestinian passports the date of which had expired lately.

PFLP, Syrian Group Claim Operation in North Israel

JN100936 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli military spokesman has said two Israeli soldiers were killed and nine others wounded when a commando unit attempted to infiltrate Israel's northern border by sea last night. The official Israeli statement did not specify the number of commandos who attempted to infiltrate into Israel in a boat.

The PFLP and the Syrian Social National Party [SSNP] have issued a joint communique claiming responsibility for this operation. In a telephone contact with our radio, the PFLP and the SSNP stressed the operation, which bears the name of martyrs Ghassan Kanafani and Muhammad Salim, is still continuing and that clashes between the commandos and Israeli soldiers are still taking place along the coast of Nahariyya in northern occupied Palestine.

Palestinian Forces Report Military Activity

Shell Lahd Military Positions

JN041805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces this morning used rockets and mortars to shell several military positions belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias inside the so-called security zone. These positions sustained direct hits and grave material damage. Several fires were started and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Operations in Lebanon

JN051809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces attacked a position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the Jazzin area in southern Lebanon this morning with machine guns and rockets. The attack damaged the position and killed or wounded several agent militias. The joint forces also carried out four operations against the Zionist occupation positions, its patrols, and agents in the 'Alman, Sirbin, and Shwayya yesterday. The enemy and its agents sustained several casualties.

Detonate Remote Charges

JN061841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1721 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a military patrol belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd's militias on a road inside the so-called border strip area last night. The explosion destroyed a military truck, damaged a military vehicle, and killed or wounded more than 25 agent elements.

Attack Ashqelon Station

JN071717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1630 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Acting upon instructions, a special group from the Brigadier Sa'd Sayil unit operating inside the occupied homeland this morning was able to beat all the enemy's security measures and to plant timed explosive charges inside the main station used to transfer troops in Ashqelon. The group moved outside the operation area with complete success. The charges exploded at 0720 today, when the station was crowded with Zionist troops. The explosion caused several casualties who could not be counted because of the cordon that was imposed on the area. The explosion also destroyed part of the station. The enemy authorities arrested about 70 Arab citizens after the operation.

Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Lahd, Israeli Sites Shelled

JN092006 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, the men of the Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces attacked two positions of the agent Antoine Lahd militias in the (Tallat al-Shawmariyah) area, within the occupied border strip and the eastern sector in southern Lebanon, with mortar shells and 107-mm rockets. The shells hit the two positions starting huge fires and either killing or wounding many agent personnel. In addition, the Joint Forces attacked a military position of the agent militias with rockets and machine guns in the village of Lusi, in the northern part of the so-called security belt, severely damaging the position, destroying or damaging two military vehicles, and either killing or wounding many agent elements.

The Joint Forces also attacked a Zionist military position in the (Tallat al-Mashru') area near the village of Al-Tayyibah in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, in which rockets and machine guns were used, either killed or wounded many Zionist soldiers.

A statement by the Joint Forces says that the occupation forces have used armored reinforcements in Hula to comb the area of the operation, Al-Tiri, and Al-Qantarah for approximately 1 hour.

The Joint Forces also used their rockets, machine guns, and grenades to attack a Zionist position near the township of Rashaf, heavily damaging the position and wounding many Zionists. The men of the Joint Forces also shelled another Zionist position with rockets in the township 'Ilman yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately starting huge fires, destroying or damaging two vehicles, and either killing or wounding many Zionist soldiers.

KUWAIT

USSR's Katushev Expected To Lead Trade Delegation

LD091631 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1227 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Shamil Khayri dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jul (KUNA) — A high-ranking Soviet delegation headed by Konstantin Katushev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, will hold a series of important talks on Monday with Kuwaiti officials aimed at expanding and bolstering cooperation between the two sides in the fields of economy, oil and investment.

Official oil sources told KUNA today that a Soviet delegation is due in Kuwait tomorrow consisting of four prominent men of commerce and industry and banking to discuss with Kuwaiti officials the preparations for the expanded meeting to be held under the chairmanship of Katushev, who is scheduled to arrive in Kuwait Monday. The sources said the Soviet delegation will hold several meetings with the Kuwait ministers for foreign affairs, oil, industry, finance, electricity and water as well as with the chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a number of other Kuwaiti officials.

According to the sources, the visiting delegation will discuss all possible means to expand cooperation in the fields of oil and the sale of oil products and crude oil in the international markets in addition to the means for encouraging cooperation in the field of major investments and the enhancement of trade exchanges between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

The sources said the preliminary delegation due to arrive tomorrow will consist of: eputy Minister of Oil Industry Topelev; head of the administration cooperation with countries of the Middle East, Salimovskiy; head of the administration for trade with Asian countries at the Foreign Trade Ministry, Kiselev and the first deputy chairman of the administrative board of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Gerashchenko.

uf subsectPDRY

Chairman, Palestinian Official Discuss Relations

GF091322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this afternoon Comrade Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. They reviewed the struggle relations which link the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and means to develop and consolidate them, as well as the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

Brother al-'Attas affirmed the need to enhance the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people against plots aimed at undermining the unity of the Palestinian people, and the march of their national struggle to maintain PLO unity based on its national policy against imperialism and Zionism and PNC resolutions, particularly those set forth during its 16th session, and the Aden-Algiers agreement. He reaffirmed our country's support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights, to return to their homeland, and to establish their independent state.

Dr Samir Ghawshah affirmed the solidarity of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front with the struggle of the Yemeni people led by the YSP to maintain their revolutionary experience and overcome the conspiracies aimed at undermining their revolutionary experience and achievements.

Minister on Arab Summit, Ties With Neighbors, U.S.

GF081509 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jul (QNA) — The PDRY has called for convening the awaited Arab summit and for good preparations to ensure its success.

[Foreign Minister] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali said the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the U.S. aggression against Libya, the aggressions against Tunisia and Lebanon, and a number of Arab issues represent an urgent need for convening the summit. He said that his country extends a hand to all countries that wish to establish relations with it on the bases of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Anba'*, Al-Dali affirmed PDRY relations with other Gulf states are good and that they have improved with all the neighboring states, especially Ethiopia. He commended the outcome of the recent visit to Aden by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. He said that the positive effects of the visit will soon appear. Concerning PDRY-U.S. relations, he said that the improvement of such relations is contingent upon a change in the U.S. stands toward Arab issues.

Political Bureau Praises Yemeni Unity Efforts

GF081613 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] At its regular meeting today the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau highly assessed the results of the visits paid by brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the Syrian Arab Republic and to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and his meetings and talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the vital results of these two visits which will contribute to developing and consolidating the bonds of struggle relations between the PDRY, Syria, and Libya on the course of struggle waged by the Arab national liberation movement with all its organizations and national and progressive forces against the aggressive challenges and conspiratorial designs of the imperialist and Zionist forces.

The Political Bureau stressed the need to continue developing bilateral relations and joint action with both Syria and Libya in all fields in a way that contributes to consolidating the unity of the Arab liberation struggle, increasing its effectiveness in responding to all dangers that threaten our Arab peoples, and achieving just Arab rights.

The Political Bureau also highly assessed the results of the tripartite meeting between brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland; and brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction over the development of dialogues and fraternal contacts between the two parts of Yemen for achieving Yemeni unity on the basis of peaceful and democratic principles. It stressed the need to safeguard the unity gains achieved under the umbrella of fraternal relations between the two parts of Yemen. It reemphasized that our country will continue to exert joint efforts with brothers in the northern part of the homeland to ensure the achievement of further peaceful unity steps that serve the supreme national interests of our Yemeni people in light of the unity agreements signed by the leaderships of the two parts.

Central Committee Official Back From Europe, USSR

GF081254 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden this morning after having participated in the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and after concluding visits to a number of socialist countries. [passage omitted]

During his visits to Poland, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union, the brother secretary general held talks with the parties of these countries on the consolidation of bilateral relations and party, economic, and trade ties and the means of developing them. The assistant secretary general pointed out that these countries expressed enthusiastic readiness to develop bilateral relations with our country.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Husayn Departs Following Talks With Fahd

GF091548 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1530 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Medina, 9 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and his accompanying delegation left Medina for home at 1445 this evening following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His majesty was seen off at Medina Airport by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, cabinet member, acting minister of information, and escort minister; the deputy governor of Medina, His Excellency Muhammad Rasul al-Kaylani, Jordanian ambassador to the kingdom; the director of the Royal Protocol Department in Medina; the deputy military commander of Medina region; the deputy police chief of Medina; and senior civilian and military officials.

King Fahd Presents Gift of Wheat to Egypt

LD092306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent the following message to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak:

Your Excellency brother President Husni Mubarak, may God save him, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. Brotherly greetings. On the occasion of the end of the agricultural season this year in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I have pleasure in presenting to the Arab Republic of Egypt on behalf of the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 200,000 tons of Saudi wheat as a symbolic gift to express the appreciation and respect felt by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Arab Republic of Egypt under your wise leadership.

[Signed] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

YAR

Cabinet Decisions Organizing Economic Affairs

JN100657 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The cabinet held its periodic meeting yesterday under Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. Having reviewed the decisions it made during the previous meeting, the cabinet discussed items on its current agenda, headed by the measures proposed by the economic committee to tackle the economic situation.

After a long discussion and exchange of opinions on all economic and social aspects, the cabinet adopted several decisions relating to industry, state finances, monetary policy and loans, money exchange bureaus, trade, import policy, price control, and operations of foreign contracting and consultative companies.

The cabinet approved a system for importing goods needed by the country. The system calls for obtaining prior approval of import licenses by the competent government departments and sets a list of priorities for these goods. The cabinet also approved a number of new regulations governing foreign exchange dealings through banks, suspended issuance of new licenses to money exchange bureaus, and banned the activities of all money exchangers who operate without an official licence from the central bank.

The cabinet authorized the competent departments to expedite amendment of the law on protection of currency. It also authorized the ministry of economy and industry to carry out an assessment of existing industries and worked out an industrial program based on giving priority to industries which depend on local materials to help increase gross national product, reduce imports, and increase exports.

The cabinet also decided to continue with its policy of guiding expenditure in areas which create new jobs and those which employ non-yemenis, celebrations and medical treatement abroad, means of transportation, and furniture industry. The cabinet emphasized the importance of using government printing houses and hiring competent employees in existing and new projects. In the revenue field, the cabinet adopted several decisions to increase government revenues, improve government revenue services, reconsider laws on custom exemptions, and establish special revenue departments in major ministries to control collection of revenues.

The cabinet affirmed that the ministry of supply and trade must request owners of commercial stores and retailers to display prices on all commodities in accordance with the price list approved by the ministry. The ministry must also assume the responsibility of following up on price control and prosecuting any violators through public prosecution. The ministry must force owners of local industries to display prices on all of their products before introducing them in the market in accordance with the price list approved by the ministry. The ministry must request owners of commercial agents to inform the foreign firms they are dealing with abroad to also display their prices.

Furthermore, the cabinet affirmed the need to pay special attention to our brother expatriates and their affairs and to encourage their effective participation in development programs. Every support should be given to the general Federation of Expatriates so it can play an effective role.

The cabinet adopted several decisions on employment of foreign employees calling on foreign companies operating in Yemen to use local contractors so they can benefit from the experience of those companies, especially in training Yemeni cadres. The cabinet affirmed that foreign companies, especially engineering and consultative firms, must adhere to the conditions of training a suitable number of qualified Yemenis to help carry out the tasks entrusted to those companies. These conditions are essential for approval of tenders.

The cabinet decisions also call on all government ministries and departments as well as public sector, mixed sector, and private sector firms to improve their statistical departments and to coordinate their statistical activities with the Central Planning Board.

The cabinet also authorized the Cooperative Society for Government Employees as well as other public sector and mixed sector cooperatives to ensure foodstuffs and clothes for employees at reasonable prices and payment by installments. The competent departments should coordinate with the Cooperative Society for Government Employees to specify the employees' monthly needs, system of supplying these needs, and the hire purchase method.

President Mubarak Appoints Three New Governors

NC101016 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a presidential decree appointing the following people as governors: Isma'il al-Jawthaqi, to be governor of Alexandria; Hashim Muhammad Muhammad Qura'ah, to be governor of Bani Suwayf; and Ahmad Tahsin 'Ali Shanan, to be governor of Suez.

Cabinet Discusses Domestic Situation, Security

NC091738 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi chaired a Cabinet meeting today, and examined a report submitted by the interior minister on the country's domestic situation and the state of security. He explained the security forces' role in thwarting attempts to undermine the legal order.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said the Cabinet had emphasized that freedom must be protected by responsible behavior, and that democracy does not mean anarchy. He declared that the government will not allow anyone to violate the law or use pressure to achieve factional gains [makasib fi'awiyah]. He noted that the Constitution and the law serve as the basis for maintaining legality and protecting society. He added that no leniency will be shown in the decisive confrontation of all attempts to break the law.

Romanian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

NC100728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 3-day visit during which he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In an arrival statement, the Romanian official said that he is carrying a handwritten message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Mubarak. He praised the relations between Egypt and Romania, noting their important development over the last few years under the wise leaderships of Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu. He added that his talks in Cairo will deal with the international situation, disarmament, the establishment of a new international economic order, and bilateral relations. He said that both countries were in agreement with regard to the issues to be discussed.

The official talks between Egypt and Romania will begin in the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian delegation will be headed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Romanians will be led by Ilie Vaduva. The two ministers will discuss international issues of mutual interest, as well as the situation in the Middle East in light of efforts being made by Egypt and Romania to give impetus to the peace process. They will also discuss bilateral realtions and ways to promote them in various fields.

Economy, Health Ministers Return to Cairo 10 Jul

NC100831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo early this morning after completing a 3-day visit to Baghdad during which he led Egypt's delegation to meetings of the joint Egyptian-Iraqi committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. During their sessions, committee members discussed ways to promote bilateral economic and trade realtions.

In an arrival statement, Abu 'Ali said that he had held talks with the ministers of trade and finance, as well as with the governor of the Central Bank. Their discussions had concentrated on the promotion of economic and trade relations between Egypt and Iraq.

Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health, also returned to Cairo this morning. He had been in Sofia for 10 days.

Upon arrival, Dr al-Hadidi said that he had discussed the possibility of a protocol for cooperation in the field of medical services, to be signed in Cairo in September. Dr al-Hadidi also noted that Bulgaria had agreed to produce certain medicines such as antibiotics in Egypt. He said that his talks with officials in Bulgaria had dealt with issues related to bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

uf headlineSaddam Husayn Receives Egyptian Envoy, Message
JN061719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif delivered the message when the president received him here this evening. President Saddam Husayn asked the Egyptian envoy to convey his greetings to his brother President Husni Mubarak and to the Egyptian people and reassured him about the situation at the front with Iran. Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, the president's secretary, and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Iraq attended the meeting.

Egyptian Cooperation Committee Holds Debut Session

Hasan 'Ali Meets Egyptian Economy Minister
JN081024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, here today. The two sides discussed economic and trade relations and ways of promoting them in all fields. The Egyptian minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad last night to chair the Egyptian delegation to the first session of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation He was welcomed at the airport by Hisham Tawfiq, finance minister; the under secretary of the light industries ministry; and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Baghdad.

Ramadan Receives Egypt's Abu 'Ali
JN081907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, this evening. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations in the conomic and trade spheres and ways to expand these relations in the interests of both fraternal countries. Ramadan and Abu 'Ali expressed their satisfaction over developing fraternal relations, asserting a common desire to reinforce them. The Iraqi first deputy prime minister and the Egyptian minister praised the meetings of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries held in Baghdad.

Minutes of Cooperation Signed
JN092035 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1928 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Egypt signed joint minutes for economic, trade, and technical cooperation here tonight. The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and on the Egyptian side by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

The signing of the minutes came after the meetings of the first session of the joint Iraq-Egyptian committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. During the signing of the minutes, the heads of the two sides exchanged speeches expressing the joint desire to consolidate fraternal relations between the two countries.

The minutes stipulate the immediate implementation of a new equitable deal for the exchange of commodities totaling $100 million for both countries. They also stipulate an increase in both countries' exports outside the scope of this deal in accordance with instructions, laws, and customs regulations, as well as the participation in international fairs and markets held in the two countries. The minutes specified $3 million for a trade center from each country in the other in accordance with lists of commodities to be agreed upon later.

The minutes also include cooperation in the agricultural field, fisheries, livestock, veterinary medicine, and the exchange of expertese and agricultural researchers. They also stipulate the encouragement of the private Egyptian sector to participate in agricultural development projects, land reclamation, digging wells, and ground water.

The minutes encompass technical cooperation and the exchange of expertise in industrial planning and industrial development, particularly in the field of electricity, the paper industry, coordination and cooperation in the field of industrial architectural designs, the marketing of products, and the exchange of industrial raw materials for industrial projects in the two countries. In the field of higher education, the minutes stipulate assistance to the Iraqi students studying at Egyptian universities.

Source Denies Attempts To Buy Weapons from Israel
NC071200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1112 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — A responsible source from the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo has strongly denied a local press report to the effect that Iraq is attempting to buy weapons from Israel. The report in question was published in the *Al-Ahrar* newspaper, a mouthpiece of the opposition Liberal Party.

The Iraqi source emphasized this report is totally false. It seeks to create confusion and disguise cooperation between Iran and Israel. The publication of such a report, the source added, serves the aims of Israel and Iran, especially after it has been proved that Israel is providing Iran with arms to allow it to continue its aggression against Iraq and threaten Arab and regional security.

The source emphasized, however, that these attempts to cloud the atmosphere will not undermine Iraq's pan-Arab role or its positive stand on various Arab issues, primarily the Palestinian issue. The source said Iraq's steadfastness in the face of Iran's aggressive war, which has been continuing 6 years now, has made it an example of endurance, fighting, and sacrifice.

AL-QADISIYAH on Israeli Aid to Iranian Air Force

JN070847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi paper specializing in military affairs has affirmed that cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran in the armament field is aimed at implementing a plan to dismember the Arab homeland. In an article here today, *Al-Qadisiyah*, which is published by the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, described as futile the Iranian rulers' attempts over the years to restore life to their Air Force with Israeli expertise.

The paper explains Israeli aid will not help repair the Iranian Air Force, which has been dealt successive blows by the increasing Iraqi power.

Concluding, *Al-Qadisiyah* referred to the qualitative leaps which have been made by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the fields of armament, training, and fighting experience, leaps which, the paper said, were manifested by the crushing of Iranian aggression.

Envoy on Recent Operations, Relations With France

GF081619 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin stressed that the Iranian recent flareup violated an accord to halt shelling of civilian targets.

In a statement to the Saudi weekly *Al-Yamamah* published today, he said Iran attacked Iraqi residential areas on Friday and Iraq has the right to retaliate with any means.

Concerning Iraq's withdrawal from Mehran city, he said it was to staunch bloodletting. He said "Iraq will use its right to cross Iranian territories and occupy it due the Iranian leaders insist on crossing Iraqi borders and occupying its lands. [Sentence, punctuations as received]

On the French-Iranian reapproachement, the Iraqi ambassador said "I don't think this will affect Irari-French relations."

Al-Yasin pointed out that work at the Iraqi-Saudi pipeline that will carry Iraqi oil to the Red Sea is progressing well.

Ramadan Receives Italian Ambassador 7 Jul

JN071027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1008 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Antonio Napolitano, Italian ambassador in Baghdad. The discussion during this meeting dealt with existing cooperation between the two countries and stressed the sincere desire to develop this cooperation in all fields.

AL-THAWRAH Cited on Syrian, Libyan Support for Iran

JN041044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — *Al-Thawrah* calls on the Arab countries to adopt a decisive and positive stand on the aggression, terrorism, and blackmail that is being perpetrated against them. In an article today, *Al-Thawrah* says the silence on aggression and terrorism encourages these acts. The paper adds the reply and the deterrence must be commensurate with the aggression and terrorism. Otherwise, the Arabs' reply will be weak and will encourage the aggressors and the terrorists to escalate their aggression and terrorism, particularly since it has become clear that the entire Arab nation is the target of this aggression and this terrorism.

Al-Thawrah says in view of the clear dimensions of the aggression and terrorism to all, the Arabs' silence is very conspicuous toward those who claim to be Arabs and who betrayed the Arab nation, such as the Syrian and Libyan rulers who are Iran's partners in terrorism and who instigate it to carry out aggression.

Al-Thawrah explains the Damascus and Tripoli rulers have found aggression and terrorism are a good opportunity for obtaining petty gains under the pretext of mediating with Iran to make it take its hands off some Arab brothers. The paper says this clear attempt apparently seeks to isolate Iraq from its Arab brothers but its real objective is far more serious, that of dealing with every country separately.

Al-Thawrah says these parties' mediation in reality were orders given to Iranian rulers instigating them to carry out further acts of aggression and terrorism so these parties will be able to escalate their blackmail, evil, and terrorism which have reached the point of paralyzing the will of an entire nation by obstructing the summit conference and freezing joint Arab action. The paper then refers to the Iranian regime's involvement in the network of sabotage and terrorism responsible for several assassination attempts and sabotage operations in Kuwait at various times.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* says everyone knows that had there been a responsible Arab stand on terrorism and aggression from the very beginning, the dens of evil and blackmail would not have flourished and that there is still time to adopt a decisive and courageous stand because the danger engulfs all.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Plane Downed 10 Jul

JN101218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes shot down an Iranian F-4 plane over the Gulf waters this morning. In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said that while they were carrying out their duty north of the Arab Gulf, the Iraqi fighter planes sighted the Iranian fighter pe at 1000 [0600 GMT] this morning, accurately striking it and bringing it down over Arab Gulf waters.

Communique No 2,285

JN091650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,285 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Good, progressive Iraq is being strengthened daily, thanks to the efforts and courage of our men who protect their land and their people's present and future. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave pilots have continued to direct their devastating blows against the rascal Khomeyniites, inflicting fresh losses. They flew 39 combat missions and returned safely to base.
2. Our helicopter gunships have continued to destroy enemy concentrations, weaponry, and vehicles. They flew 11 courageous combat missions and returned safely to base, God be praised.
3. Using artillery and other weapons, our soldiers were able to inflict further losses on the aggressors in the II Army Corps central sector. They also destroyed two tanks, one observation post, several infantry positions, one antiaircraft machine gun, one vehicle, one ammunition dump, and killed a number of enemy men.
4. The fighters of the VII Army Corps have continued to pound enemy positions opposite them, destroying several of them and setting them ablaze. They also destroyed two ammunition dumps, one vehicle laden with ammunition, and two machine gun emplacements.
5. Two excavators were destroyed, and two machine guns and one Kalashnikov rifle were seized in the V Army Corps northern sector; and one ammunition dump was destroyed and one vehicle was burned with its occupants in the I Army Corps northern sector.
6. Five enemy troops were killed and one observation post, one infantry position, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; and one vehicle was damaged and two observation posts were destroyed, killing a number of those manning them in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
7. Escaping the tyranny of the Iranian rulers, a number of Iranian soldiers, accompanied by a number of their families, sought refuge with our forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1986

King Husayn Returns From Saudi Arabian Visit

JN091732 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman this evening after a short working visit to Saudi Arabia that lasted 2 days. During the visit, his majesty met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector; and senior officials. [passage omitted]

The second round of talks between King Husayn and his brother King Fahd began at the guest palace in Al-Ta'if at noon today to complete the talks held by the two sides last night within the framework of consultations between the two monarchs on the issues that concern the Arab nation, including the efforts aimed at mending the rift and convening the awaited Arab summit conference. The two sides discussed the Iraq-Iran war in particular, and the possibilities for ending it as soon as possible.

Al-Fayiz Plans Tour, Talks With Arab Parliaments

JN100824 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], has said that he held consultations with a number of Arab parliament speakers on the recent developments in some Arab parliaments, particularly the dissolution of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, and its effect on the parliamentary committee for clearing up Arab differences, which was scheduled to begin a tour of a number of Arab countries next week.

Replying to a question by *Al-Dustur* on the mission of this committee in light of the recent developments, Al-Fayiz explained that in the near future he will tour a number of Arab countries and meet with the speakers of these countries' parliaments to discuss this issue. The committee, which is chaired by APU President 'Akif al-Fayiz, comprises the parliament speakers of Kuwait, the UAE, Tunisia, and the YAR. The committee was formed last March during the APU's meeting in Amman in response to a proposal by Kuaiti National Assemmbly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun.

Syrians Reportedly To Deploy to Al-Awwali

NC091210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Syrian observers have inspected the coastal road between Khaldah and Al-Awwali. They have selected five fixed positions and formulated plans for patrols to be dispatched along this road. Three of these positions are already known: One will be located on the Al-Damur bridge, another at the thermal plant quarters in Al-Jiyah, and a third at the Al-Dubbiyah-al-Sa'diyat intersection.

Observers commenting on Syrian plans to deploy as far as the Al-Awwali bridge said that this step has been taken to assure Israel about the situation on its borders in keeping with its long-standing demands.

To Deploy on Beirut-Damascus Road

NC100623 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] According to reports we have received this morning, Syrian forces have been inspecting areas along both sides of the Beirut-Damascus highway between Bhamdun and 'Alayh during the past 24 hours. Their plan is to deploy units along this road. These same reports note that the Syrians have already established one position in Bhamdun. [passage omitted]

Explosions Noted Near Syrian Targets in W. Beirut

NC091859 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Two explosions occurred in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' section of West Beirut at around 1930 today. The first was in the vicinity of Syrian intelligence headquarters, and the second was near the home of 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC100655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Someone claiming to represent the Salah al-Din unit of the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces has telephoned our radio station to announce this group's responsibility for the explosion which took place near a position held by Syrian agents in the Spinneys area. The caller stated: We have already warned them [the Syrians] that they should leave Beirut. If they do not, then this city will become a grave for them and for anyone else who meddles with its security.

Syrians Maintain Cordon Around Al-Khidr

NC091140 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian forces are continuing to maintain a cordon around Al-Khidr in the Al-Biqa' valley. The inhabitants there complain of shortages in water, electricity, and certain foodstuffs. It has also been reported that some diseases and epidemics have broken out in the town, particularly among children. The inhabitants have demanded that the prime minister deal with the situation or else they will issue a statement calling a spade a spade.

We would like to point out that the Syrians have kept the Al-Khidr township surrounded since a clash broke out between their personnel and some townspeople last week. A Syrian soldier was killed in the incident.

Syrian Intelligence Chief Leaves for Damascus

NC100627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence forces in Lebanon, left for Damascus yesterday. [passage omitted] He is expected to return to Beirut early next week.

Israeli Gunboats Reportedly Blockade Sidon Port

NC091333 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] According to sources at Sidon port, Israeli gunboats have imposed a blockade on the area and effectively prevented any ship from reaching it. Reports indicate that several Israeli gunboats are cruising 3 to 5 miles outside the port. They are forcing commercial vessels to stop and change their course to nearby harbors after first subjecting them to strict searches.

The ship *Tony Safi*, carrying 400 cars imported by merchants in Sidon, has been forced to sail to the port of Tyre, while the vessel *Najm*, carrying 1,100 tons of cement, has been ordered to unload at Khaldah harbor.

'Rebels' Cross Border; Israelis Close Crossings

NC100850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to the NNA correspondent at UNIFIL Headquarters in Al-Naqurah, a group of rebels sneaked across the Israeli-Lebanese border at dawn today. A clash involving the use of machine guns and rockets ensued between the rebels and members of an Israeli patrol. The results of the fighting are not yet known.

Our correspondent adds: Following this operation, the occupation forces closed the common border and all crossing points for the first time since 1981. The only exception is the Ra's al-Bayyadah crossing point which remains open to UNIFIL personnel. Extreme tension now prevails within the occupied territory. Flares were seen in the skies of this area throughout the night.

Resistance fighters fired rockets at positions belonging to agent Lahd militiamen in the Hasbayya area of southern Lebanon's eastern sector this morning. The enemy radio has admitted this operation but, as usual, has claimed that there were no casualties and that the agents were able to return the fire.

While citizen 'Ali Hasan Midlij and his daughter In'am were collecting this year's onion crop on the outskirts of Kafr Rumman township today, the occupation forces and their agents shelled the area. The girl was killed instantly and her father critically wounded. He has since been transferred to a hospital in Al-Nabatiyah. The shelling was followed by bursts of heavy machinegun fire.

Palestinians Allegedly Obtain 300 Forged Passports

NC100749 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, the office of the Palestinian Workers General Federation, also known as the Martyr 'Izz al-Khalaf office, has obtained 300 forged passports. These passports, which have already been signed, leave the entry for the holder's name blank for the convenience of new Palestinian elements planning to come to Lebanon. The 'Izz al-Din Khalaf office is located at the northern approach to the Nahr al-Barid camp.

Security Committee Meets, Reaches Agreement

NC091234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Central Security Committee has resumed its activity with a meeting held at the horse racetrack at 1150 today. The session, which lasted until 1300, was attended by Brigadier General Jean Nasif on behalf of the Lebanese Army and the commander of the 9th Brigade; Jean Ghanim on behalf of the Lebanese Forces; Sa'id al-Dawi on behalf of the Progressive Socialist Party; and Ahmad al-Baulabakki on behalf of the Amal movement.

The participants at this meeting reached agreement on the following: to cool the situation along the contact lines extending from the port to Al-'Amrusiyah in the southern suburb; and to open the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing point to all citizens. The participants also agreed on a series of security measures to be taken with regard to the contact lines and crossing points, but they did not yet wish to announce them.

However, intermittent clashes broke out along the Al-'Amrusiyah and Al-Laylakah lines at 1315, shortly after the meeting ended. Rockets and intensive sniper fire were directed at residential neighborhoods from the science college and Kafr Shima.

Ambassador al-Baba Returns From Gulf Tour

NC091230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1042 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview given by Ambassador Samih al-Baba, envoy of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee to the Gulf states, to unidentified correspondents upon his arrival at Beirut Airport from Kuwait on 9 July — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Ambassador, you have just returned from the Gulf tour which you undertook at the request of the Ministerial Committee. How do you evaluate the results of this tour?

[Al-Baba] I thank God that this tour was extremely successful. I delivered the messages that Prime Minister Karami gave me to those for whom they were intended. I held talks with Gulf state officials at various levels. The results, thanks be to God, were excellent. It is no secret that Prime Minister Karami is highly regarded and respected in these states. They asked me to convey to his excellency their warm regards and best wishes for success. I also explained the contents of the prime minister's messages. The Gulf officials all expressed best wishes for the prime minister's success, for the good of Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, did you have the impression that the Gulf leaders intend to embark on any activity soon to assist Lebanon?

[Al-Baba] Actually, the officials in these states are awaiting a signal from Lebanon before undertaking any activity. This became clear during my meeting in Kuwait with his highness the crown prince and prime minister and the foreign minister. They are fully prepared to do whatever is required of them in this regard. As for taking action on the international level, they have been doing that for some time. They will step up their efforts to get Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and to implement UN Security Council Resolution 425. [passage omitted]

Negotiations With USSR for Munitions Plant Reported

NC091652 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Informed communist sources in West Beirut have revealed that Damascus has asked the Soviet Union to supply it with the machines, raw materials, and other equipment necessary to build a new arms and ammunition factory in Syria. The sources add that [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed this matter with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Moscow.

The sources note that Damascus has received preliminary approval from the Soviets, on the condition that production be limited to weapons similar to Grad rockets and to shells of various calibers. In addition, payment for the raw materials and equipment is to be made in hard currency, according to a schedule to be drawn up later.

We have learned the Soviet Union will send a military delegation to Damascus to study this issue with Syrian military officials and to select a proper site for the plant. According to the same sources, construction is expected to begin in the next 3 months. It is worth noting that Syria already manufactures certain types of ammunition.

Al-Ahmar Receives Cypriot Parliamentary Delegation

JN091202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives and the accompanying delegation, currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly. The talks dealt with the situation in the Mediterranean basin, relations between Cyprus and Syria in all fields, particularly between the Ba'th Party and the Cypriot parties, and means of promoting these relations against imperialist-Zionist forces to safeguard national independence and bolster peoples' march of progress and development within the framework of the independent national choice of every people.

Delegation Departs

JN091845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him left Damascus this evening after a 5-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi; People's Assembly bureau members; the assembly secretary general; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the Europe desk at the foreign ministry; and the Cypriot ambassador to Damascus.

In a predeparture statement, Lissaridhis affirmed the importance of his visit to Syria and the positive and fruitful results of this visit. The President of the Cypriot House of Representatives expressed great happiness over the opportunity he and his colleagues were given to meet President Hafiz al-Asad and listen to his valuable remarks and wise opinions about all issues whether related to the Mediterranean basin or international affairs.

Lissaridhis said: My talks with President Hafiz al-Asad have reiterated my strong belief that Syria stands strongly and bravely in the front trench in defense of national dignity. This spirit asserts that Syria will triumph and that its struggle will be crowned with the liberation of Arab territory and the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

The president of the Cypriot House of Representatives noted that the delegation's meetings with the senior officials in the party, the People's Assembly, and the government were very cordial and asserted the strong friendship between Syria and Cyprus which are waging one battle from one trench against a common enemy.

Dailies Comment on Terrorism; Lebanon Policy

JN090853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "A Cover for Threats of Aggression" *Al-Thawrah* says: When Syria emphasizes the importance and need to dissociate between terrorist operations and acts of liberation, it does so out of its complete realization that the confusion between these two concepts is a dirty Zionist- imperialist game whose primary objective is to distort the image of the struggle of the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence. That is why Syria condemns all terrorist operations and insists on the impermissibility of confusing these terrorist operations and the patriotic and national struggle the peoples and liberation movements in the world wage in defense of their land, freedom, and dignity.

Al-Thawrah adds: This Syrian stand succeeded in foiling the campaign of slander and provocations against Syria by imperialist and Zionist circles. However, these circles resumed this campaign, believing that the world public opinion will be duped by this dirty game. The exploitation of the Madrid Airport incident to escalate the campaign of slander and distortion against Syria is in reality a cover for the premeditated designs of aggression by Israel and the United States. While Tel Aviv and Washington continue to make menacing warnings to Syria, Zionist and imperialist circles seek to hold Syria responsible for the Madrid Airport incident to justify the plan of aggression to the world public opinion and to save the way for the implementation of the scenario of this aggression.

However, this campaign will fail in attaining its dirty objectives. Syria firmly condemned the Madrid airport incident and considered it as having directly harmed the pan-Arab struggle and the Arab nation. This Syrian condemnation sufficiently proves this incident may have been prepared by the Zionist intelligence organs because Israel does not hesitate to carry out the vilest acts to cover up for its crimes and its designs of aggression. This has taken place in the past and is taking place now in broad daylight. The actions of Israel and the United States are the most dangerous terrorist operations because they assume an official character and pose a threat to world security and stability.

Tishrin comments on Syrai's stand toward fraternal Lebanon. The paper says: Perhaps what the Lebanese arena is currently experiencing, particularly the security plan in West Beirut in the best proof that Syria is concerned about this fraternal country and about the return of normal life to it. If there is any need to recall facts, one must mention that when Syria extends its hand to assist the Lebanese brothers it does so from the premise of its well known pan-Arab stands and its commitment to work for the higher interests of the Arab nation and Lebanon, given that Lebanon is a country adjacent to Syria and Syria's twin sister to which it is linked by family bonds and blood ties. When Syria contributes to the return of normal life to Lebanon, it does so in the interest of the Arab nation and acts as a member of the one Arab family. The Israelis and the Americans have no right to harm this contribution, belittle it, or distort it. Syria and Lebanon are two ribs in the same Arab body.

When the United States equalizes between the Syrian presence in Lebanon — a presence which has its pan-Arab justifications and which has come as a result of an official Lebanese request to contribute in establishing calm and stability in Beirut — with the Israeli presence, it shows that it stands to the side of the aggressor which occupies Lebanese territory and that it interferes in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country.

The deployment of some Syrian forces in West Beirut has taken place following a national and official invitation to participate with the Lebanese regular forces to restore security and stability to Beirut and to work for invigorating the march of reconciliation among the Lebanese. This is proof of the distinctive relations existing between Syria and Lebanon. Anything coming from outside the homeland and from overseas is blatant interference in the affairs of the Arab homeland and is rejected in form and content. Those who claim to be concerned about peace in Lebanon must put pressure on Israel to make it withdraw its forces which continue to occupy large areas in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Commentary Reviews Stand Against Terrorism

JN091420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, a responsible Syrian source made a statement on the recent Madrid airport explosion. The source denounced all acts that serve the imperialist and Zionist policy of branding the national struggle as terrorism. This is not the first time Syria has condemned acts which harm the national liberation struggle and which render invaluable service to the psychological, propagandist, and political campaign launched by Israel, U.S. imperialism, and the world imperialist and reactionary circles against the Arab national liberation movement and the Palestinian revolution. On many occasions, Syria deplored and denounced acts that harmed innocent people and civil aviation. Syria noted that such acts serve only Israeli and imperialism, and that the timing, place, methods, and victims of these acts make us wonder if they are not recommended by the U.S. and Israeli secret services. Israel has often exploited such acts to implement its crimes and aggressions. It is well known that Israel exploited the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London to begin the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 — an invasion which had been planned for 12 months and for which the United States gave the green light long before the London incident.

Syria's condemnation of acts of violence that serve Israel and imperialism, as well as acts against innocent civilians and civil aviation in places far from the fronts of confrontation between the liberation movements and imperialism and Zionism is an integral part of Syria's principled stand in support of the people's national liberation struggle against occupation, aggression, and the confiscation of people's rights; and in support of the people's right to resort to all available means of struggle against occupation, persecution, and aggression.

Syria never hides the fact that it supports people's national liberation movements everywhere; in the United Nations, at international forums, and in all areas where it can extend the assistance that is commensurate with its capability. This support will also continue in the future. Syria is a pioneering national liberation force in the world; an important, integral part of the anti-imperialist, antiracist front; and a vanguard Arab revolutionary force which leads a relentless struggle to liberate occupied Arab territory and regain the Palestinian Arab people's national rights and all Arab rights that have been usurped by imperialism and Zionism.

In the arena of struggle with the Israeli enemy, there is a place for everyone who wants to wage the battle for liberation. This arena is wide and expansive. It contains all kinds of possibilities for practicing a liberation struggle against the usurping enemy, its occupation, and its projects. This arena requires courageous men of genius who struggle for liberation and progress.

The fact that Israel, supported by the United States, is practicing the most grotesque terrorism against innocent people and civilians and making terrorism a state policy should only disgrace and condemn it before world public opinion. No matter how mean or ugly the Israeli enemy's crimes may become, this should not prompt the genuine, honorable strugglers to be dragged along this harmful path.

Peres: U.S. Accusations Without Foundation

TA091318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes the wave of accusations about Israeli industrial espionage in the United States will quickly disappear after the Defense Ministry explains that everything was done legally. In a conversation with our correspondent Gid'on Remez after a luncheon with U.S. Senator Gary Hart, Mr Peres was cautious about drawing hasty conclusions concerning the intentions of those who have leaked these reports.

Rabin Questions Allegations

TA091836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The defense minister says that many countries in the world have cluster bombs and they are not an exclusive U.S. patent. The bombs in question are Israeli-made, so there is room to wonder why this business has arisen now. The defense minister noted that Israel has been developing cluster bombs since 1982, and 2 years later had a substantial quantity of such bombs. Israel only sought U.S. machines that manufacture the cluster bombs, but we could have procured these machines in Europe as well. However, we approached Washington for economic reasons.

Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the defense minister emphasized that it is inconceivable for defense establishment employees in the procurement mission in the United States to be interrogated in the United States.

Earlier our Washington correspondent reported that our representatives in the United States have explained to the administration that Israel did not act illegally in this affair. The Department of Justice spokesman told our correspondent that no one is being blamed, but an investigation will continue.

Israeli sources in Washington are convinced that the affair constitutes yet another attempt by various U.S. Department of Justice personnel to tarnish Israel's image.

Defense Ministry Spokeswoman

TA091742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has strongly denied American allegations that technology relating to the manufacture of cluster bombs was illegally transferred to this country. A Defense Ministry statement issued this afternoon said that the projectiles themselves were an original Israeli development and additional equipment needed for their manufacture was exported from the United States, totally in accordance with American law. Both left- and right-wing politicians have responded angrily to the latest accusations, saying that some U.S. officials are deliberately trying to damage Israel's image. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

Coming in the wake of the Pollard spy affair and charges that Israelis have been involved in illegal arms sales to Iran, the latest allegations have provoked a swift and angry response here. In a harshly worded statement released this afternoon, the Defense Ministry said no irregularities have occurred. According to the ministry, the cluster bomb referred to is an original Israeli development and the projectiles have been produced here for some time. Industrial equipment used in the manufacturing process has been purchased in the United States, says the ministry, but all exports have been carried out in accordance with U.S. Customs regulations and no item has been shipped without the necessary permit. In the statement, the Defense Ministry spokeswoman goes on to criticize the Americans for what the ministry says is their publication of accusations before they have been properly verified.

[Begin Defense Ministry spokeswoman recording] The Ministry of Defense has carried out this morning a check following those claims. The results of the check have made it clear that those claims published by the media were unfounded. The Ministry of Defense determines that the raising of the subject arouses serious astonishment and may unjustly cause prejudice to Israel's reputation and overcloud the good relations prevailing between the United States and Israel. The Ministry of Defense considers with gravity the fact that this matter has been published before the facts have been clarified. [end recording]

[Weizman] Other reactions to the American claims came from politicians on both sides of the House. Left-winger Yosi Sarid said someone in Washington is out to get Israel. That sentiment was echoed by the Likud's Pinhas Goldstein, who said he had the impression someone in the U.S. Administration is deliberately trying to damage the special relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was more restrained. Following a meeting in Jerusalem today with U.S. Senator Gary Hart, he refused to comment on the issue, referring reporters to the Defense Ministry statement. Asked what effect the latest upset would have on U.S.-Israeli relations, Peres answered: We'll survive.

[Studio anchorwoman] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says if the U.S. Customs had any complaint against Israel, it should have taken it up with the Israeli Government instead of calling in the media. In Eban's view, some elements in the administration seem to be uncomfortable with the excellent condition of U.S.-Israel relations.

[Begin recording] [Eban] There have been a whole rash of statements and allegations portraying Israel as a somewhat mysterious and powerful force subverting legal procedures in the United States and the fact is that these are not true, that our defense missions are very pedantic and meticulous about using channels. They don't even have a professional interest in doing anything else, because, happily, the U.S. Administration is so confident about its relations with Israel that there is nothing essential for our security that is totally out of our reach, provided that it conforms with American policies.

[Alan Ben-'Ami] Has the Pollard affair harmed the credibility of Israel when it makes denials of this kind?

[Eban] I'm afraid that there is a contagion, because here was a case where the United States definitely had a grievance as we ourselves admitted. The fact is, there was improper action by Israeli individuals, not by any collective Israeli responsibility. And the fact is that what was done in connection with this Mr Pollard was completely at variance with the traditions of our relationship and it well may be that since in this particular case the United States was the injured party, there may have grown up an unjustified attitude of general suspicion.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you think that these elements you earlier suggested might be discontented at the positive state of Israel-American relations will succeed in eroding support for Israel in U.S. public opinion or in the Congress?

[Eban] I don't believe that the American-Israeli relationship is so fragile that episodic developments such as this are likely to subvert them, but we ought to be anxious about it, especially if they are multiplied. [end recording]

Moda'i Comments

TA092009 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1835 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview with Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by political correspondent Yig'al Goren and legal affairs correspondent Amir Shaviv, moderated by Yoram Ronen, on the weekly "Moqed" program — live]

[Excerpt] [Ronen] Good evening. The cluster bomb affair will probably be the affair of the week, and it follows the Pollard affair, the Shin Bet affair, and the Recanati [Israel Discount Bank official] affair. We will deal with these and other affairs on our "Moqed" program tonight with our guest, Justice Minister Yitzahq Moda'i. With me in the studio is political correspondent Yig'al Goren and our legal affairs correspondent Amir Shaviv. Good evening, Mr Minister.

[Moda'i] Good evening to all of you.

[Ronen] Another affair has come up between the United States and Israel: the cluster bomb. Political sources in Israel this evening charged that there are people in the U.S. Administration who are deliberately trying to humiliate and insult Israel in public. Do you have any idea who they are?

[Moda'i] No, although I did notice in my recent visit to the United States a few weeks ago that an atmosphere of suspicion toward Israel is prevailing, in addition to the ambition of various prosecutors and investigators. An atmosphere of suspicion breeds headlines, which in turn gives rise to more suspicion.

[Ronen] Is this generated by people in the Department of Justice or FBI?

[Moda'i] It is generated by the bodies that examine issues which, if they are true, may involve a violation of U.S. laws.

[Goren] Sir, you mentioned your visit to the United States in relation to the Pollard affair, and I would like to ask whether perhaps the positive cooperation between Israel and the United States on the Pollard case has triggered the anger of some Department of Justice officials who are trying to implicate us in another affair?

[Moda'i] No. It would be difficult to comprehend how, of all things, cooperation in the Pollard affair has had such an effect. As you may know, this case is still open and there are ongoing demands for cooperation. I am not sure Israel acted correctly in agreeing to have its citizens interrogated. I am not sure whether we will agree to allow other citizens to be tried.

[Goren] In other words, you are saying that in this case, too, Israel objects to allowing the Americans question our representatives in the United States.

[Moda'i] I understood as much from the Defense Ministery communique, which stated that there are absolutely no grounds for the allegations and that everything took place in accordance with agreements and arrangements that are legal in the United States, so that there is nothing to investigate. I would like to tell you that as a rule, if we had to face an interrogation over every suspicion raised by anyone, we would be completely occupied day and night in investigating and being questioned. This must come to an end once and for all. Suspicions alone are not enough; it is necessary to bring proof.

[Ronen] Mr Justice Minister, to wind up this affair, you said that we would not agree to let one more Israeli face interrogation. Does that mean that we will not allow the Americans to Question Brigadier General Avi'am Sela'?

[Moda'i] The issue has not yet been discussed. What I said here may be my own view, and I have expressed it in regard to past cases as well, namely that If I had my way at the time I would not have subjected even the first persons to questioning.

[Ronen] You also object to putting Gen Sela' on the stand?

[Moda'i] Once I hear the details and get all the information, I will express my opinion in the appropriate forum.

[Shaviv] With your premission, let us move to another affair where your suspicions are somewhat substantiated. The prime minister announced today that an investigation will be carried out into the Shin Bet affair, and the attorney general is also recommending that such a committee be set up, while the Likud ministers oppose an investigation. Will this be a bone of contention between the Likud and the Alignment?

[Moda'i] First of all, the two announcements are somewhat contradictory. The prime minister announced that he would like to have an investigation, but he did not specify what kind: If it is meant to draw conclusions from the past in order to determine future norms and arrangements, that is one thing; but if it is to be a state commission of inquiry -- and according to my understanding the attorney general has made this recommendation -- most of the Cabinet members will oppose this, I believe, which is why it will never be set up.

[Ronen] But the prime minister said he has no objection to having the political echelon questioned, and that would require either a police or a state investigation.

[Moda'i] But with all due respect, it takes more than just the prime minister stating his nonobjection. The Cabinet must not express a passive position on a proposal; it must approve the establishment of a state commission of inquiry, and I believe there is not a majority in the Cabinet in favor of this. Furthermore, there is no substantive reason to reopen this Pandora's box.

Incidentally, in this context I would like to immediately add that I minced no words in reacting to the position of those Alignment members who are also in the Inner Cabinet, because when they recommended that the president grant the pardon, they knew full well that one of his conditions for doing so would be that this would put the lid back on this Pandora's box. Therefore I believe that if not in a legal sense, they are under moral, national, and administrative obligation to now refrain from supporting any continuation of the affair. If the High Court of Justice decides otherwise, that is something else, and we will [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

No Plan To Recall Officials From U.S.

TA100435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] At this point, none of the members of the Defense Ministry delegation in the United States or Military Industry officials staying in the United States in their official capacity have been recalled to Israel in the wake of the cluster bomb affair. Sources in the defense establishment told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that there is no need to recall them because Israel will not agree that they be summoned for interrogation and because any information the Americans will require on this affair will be given them through official channels.

State Deserves 'Special Consideration' From U.S.

TA100753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "The Rules of the Game"]

[Text] The Defense Ministry's spokesman yesterday vigorously denied allegations leaked in Washington the day before that Israel had smuggled out cluster bomb munitions technology in violation of U.S. law for production at home. Israel's cluster bombs, the spokesman said, are the products of strictly domestic technology, and such American equipment as was employed on manufacturing them had been obtained by legal means and with the proper authorization.

The spokesman also decried the airing of unfounded charges in the U.S. capital without first checking the facts, and suggested that it might needlessly strain relations between the two countries.

That, it may be assumed, is also how the White House and the Departments of State and Defence view the matter. The political arm of the American government is plainly anxious to limit the political damage from the allegations, which is why Ambassador Thomas Pickering saw Premier Shim'on Peres Tuesday evening and yesterday, and why Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne had earlier been called to the State Department to be duly warned that an investigation was afoot.

The trouble, from Israel's viewpoint, is that the Department of Justice is well-nigh unstoppable when it is out to — as it sees its mission — enforce U.S. law. High officials of the department have made no secret of their view that Israel has all too long been "getting away with murder" by banking on its special relationship with the U.S. They have cited not only the Jonathan Jay Pollard case, but the freshly revealed case of Avia'am Sela', and the separate Avraham Bar'am affair, and not forgetting the "old" Napco (tank cannon barrels) and krytrons (nuclear switching timers) affairs.

Certainly Israel has not been the guilty party in all these cases; and some of the zealously investigating Justice Department officials, and the U.S. Customs Service officials that aid and abet them, may arguably be inspired by anti-Israel animus. But this is less than an adequate explanation for the succession of scandals involving Israel that have caused some of this country's best American friends to stand up and protest.

Israel is entitled to special consideration from the U.S., even to the extent of benignly overlooking borderline Israeli activities in America. At their worst, such activities are motivated not by hostility for the U.S. but by Israel's crying needs, which cannot uniformly be met through resort to the formal channels of U.S. assistance. The U.S. itself must surely be engaged in borderline activities in this country of which the government chooses not to make an issue.

But the two countries must have some understanding of the rules of this game, and of where the borderline runs. Without such understanding, the Israeli-American relationship is — despite the best will in the world — in danger of being inundated by a flood of mutual recrimination.

Peres, Sofaer Hold 'Secret' Talks on Pollard Affair

TA090919 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Early this week Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Abraham Sofaer held secret meetings on setting the conditions for the interrogation of Brigadier General Avi'am Sela'. The two met in Jerusalem yesterday and on Monday during Sofaer's stay in Israel in the framework of the Tabah talks. A high-level political source told *Ha'aretz* that the intervention of the prime minister in the Pollard affair has become essential because the issue has reached a dead end. The source says that the Pollard affair is potentially more serious than the Shin Bet affair and could cause heavy damage to U.S.-Israeli relations.

Whereas the Egyptian [as published] delegation to the Tabah talks is scheduled to leave for Cairo this morning, Sofaer is slated to return to Washington in order to brief Secretary of State Shultz on his talks with Peres.

2 Soldiers Killed, 9 Injured in Clash With Terrorists

TA100913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were killed and nine injured in a clash with a terrorist squad which landed on the beach of the security zone in southern Lebanon. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The families of the dead soldiers have been notified. Two of the injured soldiers are reported in fair condition and the other seven sustained light injuries. The terrorists, who arrived aboard a dinghy with the intention of carrying out an attack, were killed. Large quantities of weapons and sabotage materiel were found at the site. Israeli Navy personnel and infantry troops took part in the fighting.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that an Israeli Navy Dabur boat which was on a routine patrol identified the dinghy early this morning several meters north of Rosh Haniqra and opened fire at it. Nevertheless, the terrorists succeeded in landing on the beach. An IDF force rushed to the scene and the terrorists were killed in the ensuing battle. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that IDF troops blew up the dinghy along with the weapons and sabotage meteriel the terrorists had brought with them this morning.

As of 0900 the Galilee settlements and the tourist resorts which had been closed during the battle reopened and normal life resumed in the area.

Death Toll Updated

TA101010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] An IDF force has killed four terrorists, members of a squad which landed in southern Lebanon north of the Israeli border. Two of our soldiers were killed and nine were wounded in this incident. The families of the dead soldiers have been notified. As for the condition of the wounded soldiers: One severely wounded soldier was operated on and is in Rambam Hospital; another who was slightly injured was treated and sent home. The other wounded soldiers are hospitalized in Nahariyya. Health Minister Mordekhay Gur is visiting the wounded soldiers in the Haifa and Nahariyya hospitals.

Shamir Comments

TA101111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Here is Vice Prime Minister Shamir's reaction to the terrorist incident that took place early this morning. Shamir made these remarks at a Yeshiva University conference in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today linked the bloody clash with the terrorists on the northern border to the Shin Bet affair. Shamir was speaking in Jerusalem at a conference of leaders of Yeshiva University in New York who are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the university. This is what the foreign minister said: In the midst of our irritating arguments about the Shin Bet affair, we received a bloody reminder last night from Arab terrorists that they are alive and kicking and continuing their war against our existence. Let us hear Mr Shamir's remarks:

[Shamir — in English] Last night, in the midst of our embarrassing arguments about the Security Service affair, we received a lethal reminder from the Arab terrorists that they are still there and are continuing their bloody attacks against Israel's existence.

[Ben-Melekh] Shamir added that the message is clear: The enemy — terrorism — continues to wage its bloody struggle against us and it is against it that we should direct our efforts rather than at this fratricide aimed against those fighting terrorism [end recording]

Kreisky Working for Prisoner Exchange With PLO

TA091111 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Vienna correspondent Martin Engelberg]

[Text] Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said he is working toward facilitating a prisoner exchange between Israel and the PLO.

Following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Kreisky told *Ma'ariv*: "The PLO leader promised me he would try to find out whether the PLO is holding Israeli prisoners and if so, where."

Yasir 'Arafat, who was visiting Vienna on the occasion of the UN conference on Namibia, said on Monday that "the issue of a prisoner exchange between Israel and the PLO" was raised in his talks.

Kreisky revealed that he is acting in this issue at the request of private circles in Israel. The case also involves returning bodies of fallen IDF soldiers.

Husayn Position in West Bank To Be Supported

TA091057 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpts] In messages he has received from Jerusalem, King Husayn has been promised that Israel will help him strengthen his position in the territories vis-a-vis the PLO supporters. In the last few months there have been close contacts with Jordan, through the United States, for advancing important economic and social projects. Sources in Jerusalem have said that Husayn has become convinced that in order to obtain the support of the inhabitants of the territories he must show much more involvement in their lives.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin even proposed, as was published in *Ha'aretz* last week, that Husayn hold elections for the Jordanian Parliament in the territories, in which the inhabitants will choose their representatives to the parliament in Amman. Husayn was given the right of veto in the appointment of mayors in the territories, and only after his blessing was given to the appointment of public personages who are his supporters to the posts of mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah, did Jerusalem give its okay to these appointments.

In the wake of Husayn's decision to act against the PLO leaders, Israel will increase its support for Jordanian supporters in the territories. The political echelon believes that it is now more important than ever to help Husayn and thus show the inhabitants of the territories that his supporters enjoy more rights and better conditions than the PLO supporters. [passage omitted]

Uri Nir, the *Ha'aretz* correspondent in the territories, reports that West Bank notables who are identified as pro-Jordanians yesterday expressed fear for their future as a result of the ferment among the PLO supporters in the territories caused by the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

Pro-PLO circles in the territories yesterday reacted in anger to the steps taken by the Jordanian authorities against the Fatah activists in Amman, and they expect a deterioration in the already tense relations between the pro-Jordanian and pro-PLO supporters in the territories. Pro-Jordanian notables prefer to remain silent, whereas the PLO supporters are reacting vehemently. Most of the latter's reactions link the Jordanian move to recent U.S. and Israeli moves. The PLO supporters define the recent developments as a "crucial juncture" in relations between the PLO and Jordan and call for a firm Palestinian policy both inside and outside the territories in the face of the challenge posed by the Jordanian Administration. Several PLO supporters in the West Bank expressed fear that the situation in the territories might deteriorate to bloodshed should Israel support the Jordanian move and push the PLO supporters in the territories against the wall. People identified with the Rejection Front express the hope that the recent developments will finally lead to a unification of the various factions in the PLO now that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement has for all intents and purposes been abolished. Bassam al-Shak'ah, the deposed mayor of Nabulus, yesterday said that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, which was the result of various transitory developments, has now been proven a total failure.

Actions To Complement Jordan

TA081035 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shefi Gabay and Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Israel will begin taking firmer measures against Fatah and leftist supporters in the territories in the next few days in a bid to strengthen Jordan's supporters and increase King Husayn's influence as a complement to Amman's decision to remove PLO offices from its soil.

Security sources explained last night that the latest move involving the closure of the PLO offices in Amman was surprising, despite the other steps Jordan has recently taken in the territories to increase its influence.

Recently Jordan has evinced a tough attitude toward the PLO supporters who came to visit Jordan and questioned extensively prominent figures regarded as 'Arafat supporters in the territories, such as deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah; it has resumed financing to the municipalities whose mayors support it; it has announced that it is revitalizing the 5-year plan to increase its influence in the territories and announced that it would support the appointment of local mayors provided that they are acceptable to it; it has issued passports to 20,000 Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, who have thus far had no such papers; and it has intimated readiness to forgive the heads of the Area Village Leagues which it had heretofore boycotted.

Security sources said last night that all these measures are in line with the Israeli and U.S. interest of attacking terrorism and improving the position of moderate Palestinian elements. Consequently, additional means of strengthening these trends will be examined in the very near future. [passage omitted]

Policymakers Examine Measures

TA090815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Top Israeli policymakers are searching for ways to encourage the momentum generated by King Husayn's closure of Fatah offices and his expulsion of Yasir Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], reliable sources said yesterday.

The immediate appointment of mayors for the West Bank cities of Ramallah, Al-Birah and Hebron, harsher treatment of PLO supporters in the territories, and the tightening of censorship of pro-PLO newspapers were among the measures discussed yesterday by the policymakers in marathon meetings to be continued today, the sources reported.

U.S. officials appear to be encouraging the Israeli efforts to exploit the opportunities created by Husayn's recent moves, the sources added. [passage omitted]

A senior Israeli military source said the Jordanian move could be seen as part of an overall plan by Amman to boost its influence in the Israeli-administered territories. Amman has already allocated huge sums of money to the territories to encourage the pro-Jordanian leadership there.

Increased Jordanian influence in the West Bank could help further the peace process, the source said. But there may also be negative aspects, since driving out the relatively moderate 'Arafat (to Iraq or Lebanon) may strengthen the more radical sections of the PLO and produce a resurgence of terror against Israel. Furthermore, by taking a stand against 'Arafat, the sworn enemy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Husayn has moved a step closer to Damascus, which will certainly not help the peace process. [passage omitted]

Al-Najah Students Protest

TA091651 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces erected barricades at the entrances to Al-Najah University in Nabulus this afternoon to prevent students from holding further meetings, which have been taking place since yesterday. The students are marking the victory of the student list supporting Fatah and are protesting Jordan's latest moves against the PLO. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that many students avoided coming to the campus because of the barricades, and thus avoided presenting their identification cards.

Morning Press Comments

TA090909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 9 Jul 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* believes that many Arabs who followed 'Arafat on the basis of the conviction that the Amman government would show them tolerance, are now faced with an unequivocal choice; they must decide whose side they are on: 'Arafat's or Husayn's. Fatah's expulsion from Jordan should dispel the last of the illusions which they have entertained on maintaining double loyalty. Husayn's way will now be clear to conduct a Palestinian policy which will completely remove the use of PLO terror from its arsenal. Such a policy will not necessarily welcome Israel's continued control of all occupied territories indefinitely. Husayn, the paper adds, is not liquidating the Fatah infrastructure in order to please the Likud, but one should no longer define as useless the prime minister's effort to reach an understanding with Jordan.

The Jerusalem Post believes Jordan will not go it alone into peace negotiations, but will now work overtime to help an alternative group of West Bankers and Gazans take over from 'Arafat's followers and present themselves as committed to cooperating with King Husayn in order to bring about a negotiated peace settlement. With Syrian acquiescence in this strategy, the king may think he stands a good chance of winning. Paradoxically, 'Arafat may be banking on the support of Israel's ally, Husni Mubarak, to thwart Husayn's design.

Hatzofe says that even after he shakes himself free from 'Arafat's bear hug, Husayn will find it difficult to ignore the pan-Arab stance which views the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. As a result, it does not seem likely that he will dare come to the negotiations table with a delegation of Palestinian representatives which does not have 'Arafat's blessing. Furthermore, Jordan's rapprochement with Syria limits Husayn's ability to conduct talks without Damascus' involvement in the political moves. The closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan is a positive move in terms of its effect on the PLO's ability to carry out terrorist acts in Israel and in Judaea and Samaria. However, it is doubtful whether this can testify to Husayn's willingness to come to the negotiations table with Israel without a Palestinian delegation that would be subordinate to the PLO.

'Al Hamishmar says it is more than naive to expect that from now on King Husayn will be free of the PLO's bonds and will be able to independently open negotiations with Israel, without a Palestinian representation and in a state of breach with the PLO. No such representatives will be found. However, according to the paper, the Israeli Government is in any event not eager to hold talks with Husayn. As the paper puts it, what can a government which has been unable to reach a settlement with Egypt on the Tabah issue for more than a year now discuss with Husayn? Can it ask him to agree to its basic guidelines which are a copy of the former Likud government's basic guidelines? [passage omitted]

Former Gaza Mayor Leaves on 10-Day Visit to Amman

TA091656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The former mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, has gone to Amman for 10 days. East Jerusalem sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that while he is in Amman, Al-Shawwa apparently intends to talk about his meetings with President Mubarak and the plan he put forward in Egypt to hand Gaza over to Egyptian aegis.

Ramallah Municipality Returns to Arab Hands

TA091123 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Ramallah municipality has undergone a process of "Arabization" since the Israeli mayor completed his term several weeks ago as a result of the fact that the Civilian Administration has not appointed anybody to replace him. The municipality is now being run by Arab department heads and has therefore, to all intents and purposes, returned to Arab hands.

Our correspondent reports that the Jordanian effort to appoint Arab mayors has so far failed. The four notables who had been invited to Jordan and who were once candidates for the mayorships in Ramallah, Al-Birah, Hebron, and Dura cannot obtain the public's support for their lists to the local councils and they have still not officially appealed to the Civilian Administration on this matter. At the same time, however, 'Abd al-Fatah Dudin of Dura had already been appointed by Israel before the Jordanian initiative, and his invitation to Amman constituted Jordanian recognition of the Israeli appointment.

'Abd al-Fatah Dudin was a member of the Village Leagues in the past, and Jordan's recognition of him opens a new chapter in its relations with the Village Leagues. Village League activists who were sentenced by Jordan in absentia have been pardoned, and approximately 3 weeks ago Jamil al-'Amlah, head of the Hebron Village League, and 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian Parliament, held a meeting in London.

Frayj Calls on PLO to Support Arab Mayors

JN031640 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by an unidentified correspondent carried within the "With the Events" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Frayj, good evening.
[Ilyas Frayj] Good evening.

[Correspondent] It seems Jordan is serious about appointing mayors in Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron.
[Frayj] The fact is that the existence of non-Arab mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, Al-Birah is considered an abnormal situation. Those exerting efforts to Arabize those municipalities are following the right path to correct an abnormal situation. If Jordan is exerting efforts to this end it is appreciated. I hope the Palestinian leadership will support this move.

[Correspondent] Why can no elections be held in these cities?
[Frayj] The best solution is to hold elections. It is very necessary to hold elections. The opposition of the Israeli Defense Ministry and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to the issue of elections is unrealistic. I support the holding of elections and call on Israel to allow us to hold elections. If our desire to hold elections is not fulfilled, will Hebron, Al-Birah, and Ramallah remain run by Israeli officers.?

[Correspondent] Mr Frayj, you will take part in the celebration to be held by the U.S. Embassy after a while on the independence of the United States. There are voices in the West Bank which call for boycotting the celebration.
[Frayj] First, I (?received) the invitation from the U.S. general consul in Jerusalem, not from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Yes, I will attend the celebration at the consulate in Jerusalem this afternoon. [Words indistinct]

No consultations or coordination took place about boycotting the celebration. I see no need to boycott the celebration. We are fumbling in our ideas and acts. We use the newspapers as a rostrum for leveling accusations and defamation. Meanwhile, the newspapers should be careful in what they publish. Everybody has the right to express his opinion. He who wants to attend the celebration let him go and he who wants to boycott the celebration let him do so. I hope the boycott will not be during the day and the talks [with U.S. officials] during the night. Many things have not yet been announced.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem.
[Frayj] Thank you.

W. Bank Union Says Authorities Harassing Activists
TA091009 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The West Bank Trade Unions Association is accusing the security forces of harassing its activists and is calling on Israel to put an end to the steps which are being taken against it.

The leaders of the association which is located in Nabulus yesterday convened a news conference in Jerusalem in which they protested the fact that during the last 2 weeks the authorities have prevented three attempts made by them to hold their annual conference.

The Civilian Administration yesterday reacted by saying that the Trade Union Association meant to hold a political conference. As evidence to that effect, the Civilian Administration put forth excerpts from the speech which the secretary of the association was scheduled to deliver on the occasion, in which he directs harsh comments at Israel, Jordan, and the United States and has little to say on issues which relate to the workers.

The Civilian Administration also revealed that the terrorist who was killed approximately 2 weeks ago while attempting to plant a bomb at the entrance to the settlement of Ari'el was secretary of the trade union in the village of Salfit. Moreover, the Civilian Administration presented verified findings which prove that the bomb was prepared in the trade union branch in Kafr al-Dik, near the settlement of Ari'el. According to the Civilian Administration these findings prove that the association's activists are not involved in innocent trade union activity.

Officer Warns Gazans Against Religious Violence
TA041239 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Report from the south by Dani Tzidqoni]

[Text] Brigadier General Yesha'yahu Erez, head of the Gaza Strip Civilian Administration, has warned the poeple involved in the recent violent clashes between extremist religious fanatics and PLO and leftist supporters that punitive measures will be taken against them unless they put an end to their fighting.

Following the brutal attack on a local figure last week, in which the latter's arm was broken, the head of the Civilian Administration summoned 150 personalities representing the various factions to the Gaza District Command building for a peace-making meeting. He used the opportunity to make it clear to them that the Civilian Administration is not taking a position in favor of any party, and refuted rumors that had spread in the area alleging that he was supporting the religious.

Brig Gen Erez explained that the Israeli authorities will not allow the conflict to escalate or lead to violence resulting in the breaking of law and order in the region, as this will ultimately harm the safety and well-being of its residents.

Arab Sentenced to Life for Murder of Guard
TA091216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Tel Aviv District Court has sentenced Talal Abu Al-Ahbash to life imprisonment for the murder of Zeharya Karmi, a night watchman in the Kefar Sava maternity home, about 4 years ago. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Mugdar Khatib, who also participated in the crime, was sentenced to 20 years in jail because he was a minor at the time of the murder.

Lahd: Syrian Involvement in Beirut 'Worrisome'
TA100618 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd, has said that the new Syrian involvement in the

Beirut area is very significant and worrisome. Lahd said that this involvement is taking place with the cooperation of the Americans, who regard it as an attempt to end the fighting in Beirut.

Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz notes that reports published overnight that Syrian troops have moved into the area between Beirut and Sidon have aroused concern in southern Lebanon.

More Cooperation With S. Lebanese Shi‘ites Noted

TA050905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Israel's activities in Lebanon, says that the cooperation between Israel and the Shi‘ites in the security strip in southern Lebanon has lately increased, as the Shi‘ite residents have learned that Israel intends to continue its policy in the security zone and to aid the army of of southern Lebanon. At the same time, it has made clear to the residents that Israel does not intend to annex the region. Israel even allows the Shi‘ites to continue their communal activity outside the zone. Uri Lubrani was talking with our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne‘a.

Christian Refugees in Zone Unable To Return Home

TA050930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] About 8,000 Christian refugees who had fled from the Jazzin area on the eve of the IDF withdrawal are still staying in the security zone in southern Lebanon, a year after the IDF's exit from Lebanon. They are unable to return to their homes due to the fact that Palestinians control considerable parts of this area. It was learned from the IDF's liaison unit to Lebanon that most of the refugees are concentrated in nine villages. Some of them receive wages from the Lebanese Government, some of them have enlisted in the IDF, some of them work in the zone, and about 500 work in Israel. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that reference is to places of work where Israelis refuse to be employed and where the salary is similar to that given to Israelis.

Knesset Defeats Motions on Shin Bet Affair

TA091608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Knesset debated six motions to the agenda on the Shin Bet Affair, the investigation of this affair, and statements made by the prime minister and other ministers on the matter. Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres is currently responding to them, so let us go to our correspondent Yinon Shenkar in the plenary hall.

[Shenkar — live] The prime minister has already wound up his speech, but the Shin Bet affair still features on the Knesset's agenda. Knesset members [MK's] from the Alignment, the Likud, MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, Tehiya, and Agudat Yisra‘el submitted these motions, all of which are related to the Shin Bet affair and the pardon granted to the Shin Bet personnel — naturally, from varying points of view.

In his opening remarks, the prime minister argues with MK Yosi Sarid, who attacked Peres sharply, telling him: Who appointed you judge and authorized you to decide whether Re‘uven Hazaq or the Shin Bet chief is in the right? He added: Attorney General Zamir wanted to continue in his post until the affair had been cleared up.

The prime minister had this to say in response:

[Begin Peres recording] It is inconceivable for stories to be circulated. Professor Zamir told me, and I reiterate this, that he was resigning although he would prefer to remain in his post until he submitted a request for a police investigation. But he did submit this document, and I never stopped him. This was done on the eve of Independence Day, and that put an end to the matter. I suggest that nothing else be attributed to or intimated about Professor Zamir. If he had anything else in mind, he should have brought it up before me. I trust him, and I am sure that he also trusts me. [end recording]

[Shenkar] The important part of Peres' speech before the Knesset today was his statement that an investigation will be carried out one way or another, whether it is in the form of a police investigation or a commission of inquiry. In that context, Peres quoted a comment appearing in a document written by Attorney General Zamir [as heard].

[Begin Peres recording] He said: It has always been my conviction, as it was when I raised my recommendations before the ministers in the evening session preceding the announcement on the initiative to request a pardon, that it would be good to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate clearly defined aspects of the affair. If no such commission is established, the law stipulates that the police investigation of the complaint included in the appeals to the High Court of Justice will be duly held.

Here the alternatives are either to hold a police investigation or to set up a commission of inquiry. So where is the flaw? I do not understand this. [end recording]

[Shenkar] The document the prime minister quoted is one issued by Judge Harish. [Passage omitted with joke made by Peres]

During this broadcast, the Knesset completed its vote on the matter, and the six motions were struck off the agenda. That is all from the Knesset plenary.

Attorney General Recommends State Inquiry Commission

TA091852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The attorney general has recommended to the government that a state commission of inquiry be established. Our political correspondent Yig‘al Goren has learned that in the material given by the attorney general to Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres toward preparing the affidavit of response to the High Court of

Justice, the attorney general recommends the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. If this is not done, he will instruct the police to begin an investigation at once, even before the High Court decision.

The attorney general's recommendation was also given to the Likud ministers this evening at their weekly meeting. Despite this recommendation, the Likud ministers, led by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, reaffirmed their previous decision to oppose any investigation. Our political correspondent has learned that it was agreed at the meeting that the Likud will only agree to the appointment of an investigator to draw conclusions for the future.

NRP, Morasha Group Form Joint Knesset Faction

TA090817 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset faction and the Matzad group within Morasha formed a joint faction yesterday at a ceremonial session.

The joint faction now numbers five MK's [Knesset Members], four from the NRP, and Rabbi Hayim Druckman of Matzad. Minister-Without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira of Matzad is not a Knesset member.

The move finalizes the split within Morasha between the Matzad group and Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el, represented by Avraham Verdiger, who did not define his status yesterday.

Shamir Pledges To Continue Government Policies

TA081158 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday said that "everything stemming from the government's basic guidelines will be implemented even after the rotation, without any changes," and that the government he will head will continue the policies of the present government. Shamir added that there could be changes in the government's policy, but this only if the Alignment agrees to it, just as up to now it has not been possible to introduce changes without the Likud's agreement. This holds for negotiations with Jordan, Israel's commitment to the Camp David agreements, the socio-economic plan, etc.

Shamir made these remarks in a speech to members of the Information Center and the Association of Government Spokesmen in Israel, which was held in the Windmill Hotel in Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on the Pollard affair, Shamir said that these kind of affairs are certainly damaging, but that we must not exaggerate the damage. In this context Shamir said there is a problem of supervision by the political echelon over the intelligence bodies. This is not a new problem and every now and then there are mishaps in many countries in the world because of the special character of the intelligence services. Therefore President Herzog's proposal to establish a committee to examine the Shin Bet's working procedures is a wise proposal that would bring about a tightening of the necessary supervision, according to Shamir.

Regarding the Tabah issue, Shamir said that so far the Egyptians have put many obstacles on the path of negotiations. Shamir complained about anti-Israeli, anti-Jewish, and anti-Semitic manifestations in the Egyptian media, saying that this trend is on the upswing. Some publications regard Israel as the "enemy."

Shamir also said Israel is concerned about the murder of the Israeli Embassy employees in Cairo and about the fact that the murderers have not been caught yet.

Regarding shady weapon deals involving Israelis abroad, Shamir said that "everything being published at present has nothing to do with Israel" and that those involved acted as private individuals.

Answering a question regarding Israel's penetration into the Chinese market, Shamir said that the Foreign Ministry as well as the ministries involved in foreign trade are doing much to develop Israel's trade relations in the Far East.

Regarding the condition of Soviet Jewry, Shamir said there is no change for the better and there are even various signs that the situation is worsening.

Answering a question regarding early elections, Shamir said that from the viewpoint of national interests they are entirely undesirable. Shamir said that "early elections would completely destroy the achievements of the economic plan and would cause extremely difficult problems that could ruin the economy. However, if we have to decide on early elections, we will face them without any fear."

Moda'i, Shamir Comment on Waldheim Inauguration Day

TA081541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The justice minister said in the Knesset plenum that if Waldheim were in Israel at present there would be justification for opening a police investigation against him on the suspicion that he committed crimes against the Jewish people. Waldheim's post in the Nazi Army unit operating in Yugoslavia and Greece was central: His commanding officer was hanged after the war and it is inconceivable that he was unaware of the war crimes. Mr Moda'i emphasized that his ministry will continue to gather material, documents, and evidence against Waldheim, and if it transpires that our suspicions are based on facts we will not remain quiet, despite the special political circumstances.

The Israeli Government has still not made an official decision on its ties with Austria. However, it will not send an ambassador to Vienna to replace the ambassador who was recalled to Israel. This was said by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to our correspondent Shalom Oren during a tour of Moshav Amazya in the Lakhish District.

Moshavim Granted Financial Aid Package

TA100726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The moshav financial crisis appears to be over. The moshavim will immediately get $25 million as a grant preparation for the next agricultural season. About half of their $320 million debt will be rescheduled over the long term. The Jewish Agency will provide $60 million in the next 2 years and the government will provide a long-term loan of $45 million. The banks are trimming $40 million off interest payments. The settlement comes after the intervention of Prime Minister Peres.

USSR Embassy Official Seeks Agriculture Information

TA081050 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 86 p 16

[Report by Yitzhaq Dish]

[Text] The agricultural attache in the Soviet Embassy in the United States has asked Israel's commercial commission to send him material on the irrigation and agricultural products exhibited in the "Agritech" exhibition.

Israel's commercial commission distributed information material and postcards in anticipation of the exhibition that will be held this year. One of the postcards that was sent back came from Ivan Makarov, the Washington Soviet Embassy's agricultural attache, who requested information on a number of issues. The pertinent information has already been forwarded to him.

Libya Financing 'At Least' 7,000 Terrorists

TA091003 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] From figures which have recently reached the hands of military sources it transpires that Libya is investing $100 million annually for training and activating at least 7,000 terrorists worldwide. In Libya itself there are 20 bases which serve the various terrorist groups.

It also transpires that during the last 16 years Libya has made weapons purchases totaling $13.5 billion. Most of the weapons were purchased from the Soviet Union, but the Libyan Army is diversifying its sources and is also purchasing top quality Western weapons.

Shamir Meets With Belize's Prime Minister Esquivel

TA081030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel, has asked for Israel's help in influencing Guatemala to improve relations with his country. In a meeting with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the prime minister of Belize explained the details of the dispute between the two countries and asked Israel to exercise its clout with the Guatemalan Government to have the latter stop the hostility toward his country.

Among other things, the guest asked for Israel's assistance in agricultural matters. The vice prime minister promised that Israel would send an investigative delegation to look into Belize's needs as well as agricultural experts. Minister Shamir also asked the visiting prime minister that Belize support Israel in international forums.

Esquivel, Guatemala Envoy Meet

TA091422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] An important diplomatic precedent in relations between Belize and Guatemala was set in Jerusalem today when the Guatemalan ambassador, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, sat down at the same table as the prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel. This occurred at a state dinner given for the visitor with the participation of the Israeli ministers of justice and labor and welfare. Observers have told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that this is the first time such a meeting has been held between representatives of the two rival countries.

Guatemala claims the entire territory of neighboring Belize and does not recognize its sovereignty. Since Belize won its independence 5 years ago, a British Army battalion has remained there to defend it from Guatemala's demands. Yesterday Prime Minister Esquivel asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir if Israel would help bring about a compromise between Belize and Guatemala because Israel has friendly relations with both countries.

ALGERIA

Medical Team Says Bendjedid's Health Improving

LD101315 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The medical team treating brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, has announced in a statement this morning that the state of health of the brother president is improving and that he has started his convalescence, which is taking place under very good conditions. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Embassy Denies Greek Request To Reduce Staff

NC091127 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to reports that the Greek Government has asked Libyan authorities to reduce the number of their diplomats in Athens, the Libyan Embassy announced today that Libya has friendly and excellent relations with the Greek people. These relations are strengthened under the darkest of conditions.

According to the embassy statement, authority in Libya is exercised by people's councils, which are the only organs able to make such decisions. The Libyan Embassy denied published reports that the Greek Government has requested Libya to reduce the number of its diplomats serving in Athens.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Lebanon's Al-Khatib

LD031459 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received a cable from Brother Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of Lebanon's Arab Army. Here follows text of the cable.

His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of this nation and the banner of its steadfastness and pride: Our consolidation for what is happening in Lebanon lies in your pan-Arab posture. You are the victory and the example and despite what you are suffering, you are still bearing the burden of this nation in whcih all renegades regimes have fallen. By your experience and challenge against the designs of imperialism and Zionism you have exposed the theories of the (?banquet holders) and the views of the organizers of defeats and of the puppets of colonialism by (?twisting) tactics and by manoeuvering. [as heard] You have confirmed that pride and dignity are the fate of this nation and that the blooded eye can resist loss and that the deep wound can challenge the dagger. With this you have given consolation to all the strugglers who are fighting in Lebanon against being swept away and against the camp wars and the massacres. We in Lebanon's Arab army will not (?despair) about the triumph of the cause. God, who guarded you against the U.S. air raid spared you to be charged with the task of leading this nation until liberation and return. Peace be with you.

[Signed] Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of Lebanon's Arab Army.

SUDAN

Omdurman Radio Reports Premier's Address to Assembly

EA091235 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1502 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Speech by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at meeting of the Constituent Assembly in Khartoum on 7 July; all numbers as heard — recorded]

[Text] [7-minute passage indistinct];

4. Control of technical, social, and economic education in the country, linking expansion with national plans;
5. Expansion of technical education [words indistinct] within the national plan;
7. Rehabilitation of the Bakht al-Rida (?institute) so that it may discharge its full role [words indistinct];
8. [Passage indistinct];
6. To seek aid by (?certain) approaches which will (?bring) financial benefit to the state;
a. [Passage indistinct];
b. [Passage indistinct];
7. Concern for improvement of [word indistinct] of drinking water services and concern for protection of the environment [word indistinct] and (?eradication) of endemic diseases, control of foodstuffs, and support for all [word indistinct] preventive services;
8. (?Expansion) and improvement of health work [word indistinct] and health equipment in particular;
9. Reviewing the policy of providing medicine;
a. To provide the citizens with their requirements for medicine [words indistinct] and fair distribution;
b. To make medicine cheap through the importation of large and small containers, which will lower the costs;

10. To codify and organize the work of voluntary organizations operating in the (?health) field.

Social Welfare:

Work aims to support the family, the first brick of society and the cradle [word indistinct] of us all. [words indistinct] integration of [word indistinct] and voluntary effort in order to best to exploit the resources; coordination of all units operating in the social field, fair distribution among the regions, and taking an interest in (?organizations) of social welfare, and development of social work through increased popular effort. [word indistinct] in order to build society, we shall improve marriages and reduce costs. We must (?support) the weak, especially the disabled, using some revenue from the Sakat [Islamic religious tax] for that purpose. Organization and establishment of [word indistinct].

4. Culture, Information, Sports and Youth:

[Words indistinct] To use it for rule by one person and for that reason culture died. All this happened because of the decline in the morale of workers in the fields of culture and information [words indistinct]. For this reason we shall, in the era of democracy, make culture and information the watchwords of the democratic regime in order to protect free speech and wage war against [words indistinct].

We shall open the doors to honest debate on the issue of nationalism and regionalism in order to explain the efforts of disunity and isolation and to work for the (?entrenchment) of the national plan and patriotic loyalty to Sudan. We must develop the vast cultural heritage and explain the harm which befell Sudan during the May era. We must coordinate extensive national participation in development projects, spread (?Islamic) consciousness in general and Sudanese consciousness in particular, provide truthful information from reliable sources in order to assist decisionmaking in all (?areas), bring about awareness of Sudan and its people, past, present, and future, and the role of citizens [words indistinct] so that they can be a tool [word indistinct] for the decision maker.

We have read that the national Council for Culture and Information is playing a humanitarian role and has prepared studies on organizational matters so that various information establishments can be founded such as a public information authority; a public authority for culture and the arts; a public authority [as heard] and a public authority for national museums.

Taking an interest in the affairs of workers by reviewing their tasks and providing new opportunities for them; taking into consideration professional promotion for the workers; organizing the information profession in accordance with regulations and conventions to protect the journalist, and to protect society and ensure the right to recourse and justice by making opportunities available; laying down procedures for interviews; and respect for religions and Sudanese values.

The establishment of centers to be called centers for information retrieval [word indistinct]. And appointing pressmen to their management to support the channels of information to establish ways and means in support of existing cultural and popular activities [word indistinct] and voluntary cultural activities. To support the (?trend) of encouraging talents. To review [words indistinct] so as to find a proper formula for central and regional cultural and information activities. To strengthen the links of joint action by the ministries and the organizations concerned with [word indistinct] culture and education.

In this area we shall be guided by the following considerations: interest in religious and patriotic education for youth; utilising young people's time of youth in economic, social and political structuring; taking an interest in the education and care of the very young; taking an interest in scientific awareness and scientific research and [word indistinct] taking advantage of the media to explain policies; an objective press for youth and sports; maintaining an open policy with regard to the youth movement and sports and world experience; taking an interest in the monitoring capabilities of youth and sports workers through qualifications and training. These policies will be subject to a plan to be drawn up by a qualified national council [words indistinct].

Religious Affairs:

The watchword of the free Sudanese people has always been Islam. Even non-Muslim Sudanese hold religious beliefs. All this gives religious affairs in Sudan a distinctive character. We, as Muslims whose duty it is to be interested in Muslim affairs, should also provide the non-Muslim with similar care. For this reason we shall form a supreme council for religious affairs which will supervise all religious affairs in Sudan. As for religious (?education) in Sudan, it must be thoroughly organised and modernized both centrally and regionally.

At present, the country lacks two types of institutes: The first type is an institute of Islamic studies qualified to study the issues of the modern age and Sudanese society under the guidance of Islam. We are committed to start building this institute, hoping to utilize scientific minds to tackle the problems of the age on the basis of Islam. The other institute will be for the training of those who work in preaching and guidance and serve as prayer leaders on Fridays and festivals. Their qualification should rise to the level of addressing modern Sudanese society with the teachings of Islam under modern circumstances. The role of religious affairs should be a leading one, hence people enlisted to work in it should have learned qualifications which will enable them to assume that leading role.

The religious affairs council should have greater supervision over the various missionary organizations to ensure their good performance. It should be widely deployed in all Sudanese religious institutions, inside and outside Sudan. These aims and reforms will guide us. Now, since religion is a matter of conscience for every believer, we welcome any advice to strengthen this important institution and enable it to carry out its duties [word indistinct]. The fair of the Muslim will be made complete by respect for the beliefs of others [words indistinct].

Work and (?Production):

These are pressing issues facing the Sudanese workforce [words indistinct] the right type of employment guided by (?education) producing a more skillful workforce [word indistinct]. To tackle these issues, and in exercise of its competence, the Ministry of Labor and Public Service will be guided as follows:

1. Labor: To review the labor laws and propose new legislation and to introduce the necessary amendments [words indistinct]; to establish sound relations between the trade union movement and labor organizations on the one hand, and the government on the other; the application of labor (?laws) and industrial security laws; the endorsement of international agreements in the labor field; the study of rights relating to internal migrations of labor so as to give the work force [word indistinct] of labor; to conduct economic and social (?surveys) in the regions; to conduct a survey of the work force in the public service in order to retrain redundant employees for employment abroad.

Development of Human Resources:

This is an important sector for the Sudanese. They were forced into exile by living conditions, the political atmosphere and political tyranny in the homeland. Abroad, they acquired wealth, experience and extensive contacts. They have contributed considerably to making Sudan known and to making publicity for it. They have also contributed to an important sector of the economy of Sudan. We shall strengthen the commission for expatriate affairs, and enable it to study the problems of expatriates living abroad, using all available means; to solve the expatriates' problems when they wish to contact their relatives and when they return home during their leave; to draw up a plan for the return of expatriates who no longer wish to stay abroad; to work to link the expatriate with his homeland, and to facilitate his task as a people's envoy of his country, to have continuous contact with expatriates through the holding of a well thought-out conference for them organized at home, and through field visits to meet them at their foreign homes; to draw up a working paper to ascertain the role the expatriates can play in the national economy. Expatriates will be invited to contribute to the drawing up of this paper.

The expatriates can also participate in a plan to eliminate harmful consumer practices, concentrating on what is most useful.

Participation of the expatriates in having their requirements dealt with in the various government departments; to get Sudanese embassies to deal with the expatriates problems abroad to benefit from their acquired experience and extensive contacts and positions in the task of nation-building; to help them surmount the difficulties and problems facing them in educating their children.

4. Social Security

To improve the social security service by amending the recent regulations; to lay down an investment policy to ensure the growth of security funds; to expand the umbrella of social security.

5. Labor Education

Labor education is considered an important branch of national education. To support the public authority for labor education to help it develop the idea of enabling the cadres to absorb what is required of them by way of interest in production and the crystallization of the virtue of labor and [word indistinct] of the problems of the national economy; to teach programs of labor education and construct new centers for labor education. These are the defined aims for improving services, and we shall indeed move toward reforming them by means of development programs and services which will form a part of the national development plan.

Part 3 — The Security Sector

First, the Armed Forces: Many people think that the May regime favored the Armed Forces because its leadership was composed of their officers. Nothing is further from the truth, for officers who engage in coup adventures are officers who lack self-discipline and use the Armed Forces for purposes unconnected with their duty. When they seize power in the name of the Armed Forces, their fear is that none of their colleagues would give them the same drink [as heard]. Hence, they fear the Armed Forces and take measures against them that weaken their cohesion and reduce discipline within them.

Getting away from generalities, here are the facts:
1. The officers and men in the Armed Forces are enduring harsh living conditions.

2. With respect to housing, there is complete failure to provide suitable housing close to areas of work, so that they resort to random types of housing. Overall, not more than 10 percent of the forces live in barracks.

3. As for arming, the last arming of the Armed Forces occurred in 1967.

4. The basic transport vehicles in the Armed Forces are the Magirus. Of the 3,000 vehicles, 90 percent are out of order.

There is a long story of complete neglect of the Armed Forces. Their human capabilities were exhausted and the tyrant plunged them into a war situation without any planning. The Sudanese officer and soldier fight with virility but lack everything else. Not one of the failures which our forces faced in the south, few though they were, was a combat defeat.

Having assumed responsibility and having witnessed the plight of the Armed Forces, we took the view that this matter cannot be discussed nor dealt with by ordinary means. Therefore we decided to make inspection visits to all the units of the Armed Forces and study all their conditions and hold meetings with their officers on the largest scale and in full freedom. While on tour, meeting and discussing, we take notes and prepare a conference of commanders to discuss the program we deem appropriate to resuscitate our Armed Forces. The aim of these discussions and preparations is to lay before the government a short-term program for the resuscitation of the Armed Forces, and for the resuscitation of the Armed Forces which are actually waging war now; and a medium and long-term program tantamount to a complete plan for achieving the efficiency of the Armed Forces — arming, training, personnel, and mobility — so as to discharge the full duty of defending the homeland in terms of lives, honor, and soil.

There is a collection of reforms and measures which we noted during the inspection. These will be implemented together with others following the current inspection tours. And there is a short-term reform program and another, a long-term one. All these will be placed before the National Defense Council for the necessary decisions.

What we would like to convey to you is that for the sake of the anticipated resuscitation and the expected plan, we will do everything possible from the states resources and the resources of brothers and friends. We want the generous people to have an important role in binding the wound that a sector of our people is suffering [words indistinct].

Second, the interior: Everyone knows how security has deteriorated in Sudan, and how the spread of crime and assaults have spread. Everyone also knows how the public rules of conduct and the [word indistinct] of the [word indistinct] of religion and morality (?are being defied). We will act toward maintaining security and protecting society from vice by all the political, administrative, security, educational, informational, and punitive means.

The police: The police shoulders the responsibility of maintaining security, maintaining the security of the citizen, and achieving tranquility. The police were neglected during the May era — a neglect that was very much like satisfying the thirst for revenge and retaliation. Its arming, training, transport, housing, and living conditions were [word indistinct] and neglected. Under democracy, we should make the police the protective armor for the security of the citizen. In order to achieve that, I specify the following aims:

1. Reconsideration of the [word indistinct] of the (?stability of) security [words indistinct] to assure the citizens of their lives and property.

2. Covering the national capital with a network of [word indistinct] patrols, and provision of modern [word indistinct] means of communication [words indistinct].

3. The establishment and development of police stations in all towns and districts.

4. Raising the standard of the policeman through recruitment of conscious elements, and improvement of his conditions (?of service) [words indistinct].

5. Expansion of the police (?technical? services [words indistinct].

6. Development of the emergency services for providing relief to the citizen [passage indistinct].

16. [Words indistinct] and equipping the internal and external security organs with qualified people and [word indistinct] to protect the Sudanese citizen from activities which are hostile to democracy and which promote dissension, and to protect the homeland from conspiracies being hatched against it.

The Refugees Commission:

Sudan, as a hospitable country, has kept its doors open throughout its history to those who sought refuge in it for pressing reasons. But now, it cannot continue the open-door policy. It must have controls which will serve its national interests. For this reason, we are committed to the following:

1. Sudan security is not harmed.

2. There will be no negative effects on Sudanese society.

3. Sudan should not be left alone to face a problem which is in reality an international problem. At the present time, we are committed to the following in relation to the security of the refugees: to follow the policy of goodneighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries from which the refugees come. To review the international and regional agreements to which Sudan is a party in matters relating to dealing with refugees.

3. To organize development projects for the refugees, and to linking them to the national programs, and the programs of the regions affected by the presence of the refugees.

4. To organize the refugees in their camps and control their movements inside the country with confirmatory documents.

Not opening Sudan to any activity hostile to the neighboring states. In this respect we know that the conflicts have deep political causes. If the parties to the conflict agree, we shall mediate between them to bring about solutions in a unique achievement.

The prisons: In order to achieve the mission of the prisons we shall do the following: pay attention to the prisons force to resolve the negative aspects devolved upon it by the May regime. Elimination [as heard — 'Izalah] of the trade union organizations and the restoration of what has been destroyed of them. Paying attention to mental and psychological rehabilitation institutions. Developing the functions of the prisons forces through training. Upgrading [word indistinct] the prisons to correct their standard. Improving conditions of service of those working in the prisons forces. Attracting qualified elements. Concentrating on [words indistinct]. Paying attention to prisons production projects. (?Reviewing) the rules and regulations of the prisons in conformity with social developments.

The fire-fighting forces: Supporting the fire-fighting services by expanding the preparation and training of the forces, raising their qualifications and improving the quality of their life. Heightening their fire-fighting consciousness and polarizing [as heard] the public effort.

The wildlife forces: These forces are charged with protecting wild animals, and we shall pay attention to them in the context of protecting the Sudanese environment.

[Word indistinct] administration: This administration performs an important role, aware that Sudan participates within the borders of its territory with eight states, in addition to the littoral borders. The territory of our country is presently subject to the most widespread smuggling practices, thus losing resources. For this reason, we shall concentrate on training the fisheries guards educationally and technically and providing it with means of land, sea, and air transport. We shall cooperate with the neighboring states to assure the security of joint borders.

This security sector in all its aspects constitutes a link integral to the two previous parts — the economic sector and the services sector, thus constituting the three parts essential to the national development plant which the National Planning Council will draw up to monitor the steps toward building the nation. The three aforementioned parts will be part of the work of the developmental National Planning Council, which plans development together with its regulations or its three parts, which are the economic, the services, and the security. [sentence as heard]

1. Support for existing local government administration which is to continue carrying out its functions; dissolution of the administrative committee, which are to be replaced by councils which

are to represent the people's masses until the election of local councils in accordance with a new law.

2. A review of the absurd measures instituted by the May regime with regard to civil administration and the issuing of a law to govern the civil administration. This will give the latter extensive powers and guarantee the civilian status of its (?personnel) and make their authority and decisions subject to democratic measures and the rule of law.

Chapter 5:

Immediate measures to alleviate suffering — high prices cannot be effectively contained until the states financial administration has managed to contain monetary inflation by various means and the output process has begun producing an increased supply of goods. In our economic program we shall confront the two issues, thus containing inflation and bringing about increased production. We believe that in this manner we shall overcome the problem of high prices. At the same time, however, we believe there are many things which can be done in the short term to alleviate citizens' sufferings, which are as follows:

1. Smuggling and the black market: we shall institute the following measures in this respect:

I) Increased punishments for smugglers and black-marketeers; the attorney-general has begun drafting a law laying down punishments, which range from complete confiscation and chastisement to execution.

II) The Interior Ministry, in coordination with the Union of Importers and the Chamber of Commerce, will review the permits issued to commercial firms. These have been exploited for the purpose of smuggling.

III) More rigorous registration of currency brought through the airport.

IV) More rigorous scrutiny of incoming and outgoing passengers.

V) Provision of more manpower and equipment to combat smuggling within the country.

VI) To encourage those who inform the security personnel about smuggling and uncustomed goods, a reward of 25 percent of the value of whatever is apprehended will be given.

VII) Restrictions on purchases from the duty-free market, so that such goods do not find their way to merchants. If there is no exchange available, it should be closed.

2. The Sugar Commodity:

I) Allocation of sugar to the regions shall be related to population and manner of consumption.

II) The sugar authority will receive the quotas and distribute sugar to the regions ensuring its arrival in the districts.

III) Controlling regulations have been sent to the regional governors and the commissioner of the capital to govern the distribution of commodities.

IV) A committee has been appointed to check receipt by the regions of their sugar allocations and the identities of those receiving the allocations as well as their suitability in this respect; this committee has been given wide powers.

V) Directing the utilization of industrial sugar with the surplus transferred for direct distribution.

3. Meat:

I) Appointing a bank to handle funds for butchers.

II) Facilitation of the transportation of livestock by rail subject to the following conditions:

A) Prohibition of livestock and cattle sales except in specific places in the capital by auctions by authorized butchers and cattle dealers.

B) The sales should be effected in cash immediately through the public meat marketing corporation.

C) Prohibition of the slaughtering of livestock in the abattoirs except as authorized by confirmatory documents and prohibition of slaughtering [word indistinct].

D) Laying down a plan to subsidise mutton and veal.

4. The commissioner of the capital has been authorized to sign a special agreement with the Arab poultry production organization and the defined venues for the sale of poultry at agreed and announced prices. This has been done and the organization has undertaken to implement the project and to double its production.

5. The relevant authorities will act to step up the war against cattle smuggling.

6. The licensing of animal resources exports and a review of the licenses; in the framework of meeting local requirements, an absolute ban on the export of female animals.

7. Conclusion of an agreement with the refugee commission providing for the importation of supplies for refugees so as to relieve the pressure on the local market.

4. Other commodities:

I) The Ministry of Trade will immediately remedy the shortage of consumer goods — shoes, medicines and fabrics in demand — by importing them from the Arab Republic of Egypt under the joint account.

II) The medicines will be imported in hospital packets as opposed to commercial packets.

III) The Ministry of Trade will (?include) locally produced goods in the system of commodity distribution.

IV) The circumstances of factories will be reviewed in order to establish whether they are producing what they are licensed to produce and in the declared quantities.

5. Housing:

I) A ministerial committee has been formed which will rely on experts to reduce rentals for houses and lay down a schedule related to the value of the house. The law will be known as the Rent Act.

II) A large number of citizens have already been given housing plot allocations for various classes of housing. The Ministry will announce the names of those eligible. It will lay down a period of 1 month for the submission of appeals for investigations into cases where appeals have been submitted. In other cases, the Ministry will allocate the plots to which people are entitled with immediate effect.

III) With regard to shanty town dwellings, it has been decided to distinguish between those who are entitled to plots for actual residence and those who have laid their hands on lands for reasons of monopoly or commercial purpose or acquisition. We have decided to form official and popular committees comprising a housing official, a police officer, an administrative officer and representatives from the political forces in the relevant areas commensurate with the number of votes obtained by them in the recent elections in all urban areas. These committees will submit to the administration a list of those who are actually entitled to housing and of those who have taken possession of plots for non-residential purposes. The first group will be allocated housing plots and the second will be listed. [as heard]

IV) Distribution of residential and agricultural lands has been effected and houses have been allocated by republican decree. These measures embrace a great deal of injustice and an administrative committee has therefore been established to review them.

6. Administrative decisions:

I) Within the framework of adhering to the liquidation of the May regime and to enable the government to implement these policies, the following will be implemented:

A) The purging of obstructionist vestiges of the May regime.

B) The reshuffling of officials in order to break the chain of the conspiracies of self-interest.

C) Enhancing the capacity of the price control organ.

D) The forming of a qualified national prices committee.

E) The forming of supervisory committees in the urban areas and regions to detect the operation of the black market.

F) Reconstruction of the cooperative sector and ridding it of corrupt practices.

7. The needs of the south: Import and export permits have been awarded for the south but it has become clear that they are being used for smuggling. It has therefore been decided:

A) To suspend import permits for supplies and to fulfill the needs of Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal from available government resources by delivering them at the port of Mombasa. The needs of Upper Nile will be met by river transport from Kosti.

B) The branch of the Bank of Sudan in Juba will finance exports of tea, coffee and ivory.

8. Horticultural produce:

I) Setting realistic prices for vegetables; reducing the distance between the producer and the consumer; controlling unofficial markets.

II) Expanding investment in market gardens and ensuring that arable land around the cities sustains maximum investment.

III) Financing horticulture.

9. Fuels: The following are subject to study:

A) Reducing the price of petroleum products used for production and investment purposes.

B) Reducing the price of petroleum products to the consumer who purchases limited quantities.

C) Covering the cost of such reductions by the public treasury from the value of purchases by the consumers and by major consumers who are permitted to purchase whatever quantities they wish provided they are prepared to pay high prices.

D) The public petroleum corporation will import petroleum products through private foreign companies and pay the latter in hard currency. This will be facilitated by the programming of imports, increasing profits, fighting the black market and fixing prices.

10. Great prudence in the handling of public funds, comprising reliance on the probity of senior officials and (?care) in the use of government housing, vehicles and telephones.

Chapter 6:

Brother chairman and members: In spite of its poverty and the devastation it has suffered, today Sudan enjoys a high reputation in the world for what its people have achieved by defeating tyranny and liberating itself from subservience. The contribution of our people and of our democratic system today constitutes for our country an enormous national asset of great value in the world today. By virtue of these criteria and our enormous ideological wealth, the people of the world look to Sudan to perform a positive and constructive role in international politics given that in the past it was a nonentity of which nothing was heard except reports of murder, imprisonment, and social and natural disasters.

Our people will pursue a positive foreign policy based on their ideals and affiliations. They will fulfill their legitimate interests and play their role in world peace, international cooperation, people's liberation movements and the movements of cooperation between the disadvantaged peoples towards a more just and better world. Our foreign policy principles will be as follows:

1. Confirmation of our Islamic, Arab, and African affiliations and confirmation of our role as a crucible for the mingling of Arab and African cultures as the means for deepening Arab-African cooperation.

2. Total abstinence from any involvement with any disputing international parties; dedication to the organizations of cooperation toward the achievement of joint interests.

3. Adherence to the covenants of international organizations and making efforts to strengthen these with a view to providing small states with a greater international role; adherence to the covenants of regional organizations and making efforts to render them more effective.

4. The application of foreign policy in the service of higher national interests, the protection of the country's security and national unity, and the attainment of development targets.

5. Respect for the religious, intellectual, and political choices of the people and acting with the latter towards the realization of international peace and cooperation.

6. Action to eliminate all forms of colonialism and subjugation, fighting racial discrimination and adhering to the principle of the right of peoples to determine their own destiny.

In the light of these principles we shall seek to achieve the following aims:

In the Arab Arena:

1. The strategic aim of Arab unity will be brought about for our peoples through economic strength and defensive (?coordination). Although temporary circumstances have precluded its achievement, we shall endeavor to achieve a greater degree of Arab solidarity and a binding together of the Arab peoples by means of joint economic interests and cultural links while avoiding interference in each others internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty far removed from [word indistinct].

2. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to determine their destiny and establish their independent national state on their national territory; we shall seek to bring to an end the division between the Palestinians so that they will unite under the PLO.

3. In order to widen Arab relations we shall open more embassies in those countries where we have no resident representative.

In the African Arena:

1. Regardless as to how loose it may be, African unity is an aim Africa believes in for its future and by which it can confront the tides of world hegemony. We shall accordingly seek to support the OAU and work to free it from its negative aspects. Sudan will support every effort toward African cooperation while performing its unique role in helping create Arab-African accord.

2. Support for liberation movements against colonialism, particularly for the revolution of the African majority in South Africa so as to secure it until it overthrows the regime of racial discrimination and establishes majority rule.

3. The right of the African peoples to choose political systems; adherence to the principles of good-neighborliness; the achievement of continental and regional cooperation toward development in accordance with the principles of the Lagos summit.

4. The call for the Nile Valley Covenant which will unite the states of the source and the delta in an organization which will secure development and cooperation.

5. Abstinence on the part of the African Continent from pacts, axes and international disputes.

In the Islamic Arena:

1. Unification of the Islamic community is the aim of every Muslim. Today, the Islamic countries are separated by national considerations. We now aim to set up the closest links with the Islamic countries and are working to activate the World Islamic Conference.

2. Broadening the base of our diplomatic representation in the Islamic countries.

3. Embarking upon a Sudanese initiative to end the war between Islamic countries, particularly the Gulf war, so as to resolve disputed matters peacefully.

Sudan has distinctive relations with several of its neighbors, relations which have their roots and role in the development of our country. In this respect we affirm:

A) That the special relationship between Sudan and Egypt will be reformulated within a new framework in order to serve the interests of the two peoples.

B) We are about to conclude a fraternity covenant [word indistinct] the relations between us and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

C) Our relations with Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zaire within the framework of the proposed Nile Valley Covenant are a favorable development in good-neighborliness between us and indicative of our course eastwards.

D) We shall develop our African relations westwards toward Chad and Nigeria.

Sudan balances its Arab relations in the light of what it seeks to achieve in terms of Arab solidarity and it balances its Arab and African affiliations in the light of its link role between Africa and the Arab world.

In the International Arena:

1. Strengthening of links with the two superpowers in the service of national interests and bilateral interests with the two, together with parallel adherence to the principles of nonalignment.

2. Deepening relations with West Europe, People's China, and Japan.

3. Establishing close relations with the states of the Third World with attention to relations with Latin America inasmuch as that continent has undergone experiences similar to our own and from which we can benefit. Moreover, it is now participating [words indistinct].

4. Activating Sudan's role in the United Nations and other international organizations with regard to the nonaligned bloc so that it can play its part in international cooperation far removed from the stuggle between the two camps.

In the Economic Arena:

1. Action to bring about international understanding of Sudan's circumstances arising out of foreign indebtedness and the freezing of debt for a period of time sufficient to enable Sudan to effect an economic recovery.

2. Polarization of economic air around Sudan's development plan as the fundamental positive factors towards bringing about the fulfillment of that plan.

3. Coordination of international relief efforts in accordance with a new policy aimed at bringing about rural development.

4. Appealing to the international community to do its duty toward refugees, because Sudan cannot carry this burden on its own.

5. Action with the Group of 77 to bring about a new and effective world economic order.

6. Bringing about influence abroad by every means is the executive instrument for Sudan's positive foreign policy and attention must be given to the views of Sudanese diplomats and to their participation in conferences and seminars to bring implementation of the means of Sudanese diplomacy.

7. Bringing implementation of [word indistinct] popular diplomacy as a means of contact and new communications because they have brought into closer proximity [word indistinct] and turned the world into a village. Diplomatic efforts must complement the great efforts [words indistinct] and build the country.

Brother chairman and colleague deputies: I conclude in our own way: The sons of Adam are fallible. The circumstances of our country are difficult, but in spite of all this we commit ourselves to a course which we hope to stick to:

1. To make consultation our universal method and not to permit noble descent, position, or kinship to divert us toward intimidation and arrogance, guided by the words of the Prophet upon whom be God's blessings and peace. Your measure is your character, your lineage is your deed.

2. We shall spare no effort to entrench the inviolability of public funds. The tyrant [Numayri] regarded Sudan as his fief. Emulating him, all the governors regarded the public utilities as their own property, transferring them from public to private ownership. That time has passed and rightly rests in its grave.

3. We shall shorten the distance between the capital and the regions. The regions are represented in all our assembly. Our tours of them to establish their conditions and resolve their problems directly will continue in order to put an end to the absence of authority in all parts of the country.

4. We shall subject every public function to scrutiny to rectify it radically, but we shall in any case study issues before deciding on them:

A measure undertaken by an upright person
Who thinks of the morrow
[word indistinct] deceiver
Who fears not the consequences. [unidentified verse]

5. We shall work together with international quarters both far and near for the equality, mutual respect, and the independence of the national decision to satisfy the dignity of the homeland and the citizens after a surfeit of humiliation and scorn. These are our objectives and God will show the way. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

State Council Official on Statement

JN091810 Khartoum SUNA in English 1731 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 9 (SUNA) — Acting Chairman of the State Council Idris al-Banna has pointed out that the government's policy towards the southern problem was reasonable and laid the basis of halting the bloodshed among brothers and could pursuade Col John Garang of Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) to renounce the use of violence in solving the southern issue.

Commenting on the government policy statement delivered by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi last Monday, Al-Banna said that the statement has put the Sudanese policy on its correct path after long period of disarray.

On the economic crisis Al-Banna explained that the government's programs to this effect have created workable opportunities for surmounting the economic crisis, referring to the government's endeavours for freezing Sudan's foreign debts which as he said will stir the stagnation of Sudan's economy.

SPLA Representative on Speech

MB081811 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time since he formed his government in Sudan 6 weeks ago, Sadiq al-Mahdi, the new prime minister, yesterday spelled out his policies. It came against a background of continuing guerrilla war in the south and faltering talks with John Garang's SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] rebels who are demanding among other things more autonomy for the south and the total abolition of Islamic shari'ah law.

Well, Sadiq stopped short of abolition, but said its statutes would be modified. He said the current system of regionalization in the south would be replaced, as would the current governors. Sadiq also said his government was still working toward a national conference on the country's future.

Georgina Andrews asked John Luke, the SPLA's spokesman here in London, how he reacted to Sadiq al-Mahdi's speech:

[Begin recording] [Luke] Well, the question of shari'ah laws, shari'ah, is one of the issues which needs to be cleared up before a constitutional conference convenes and it seems Sadiq Al-Mahdi is saying that the shari'ah laws will be remanded and will be substituted by another set of laws which he will introduce and which he calls the true shari'ah laws. We are not saying we want Numayri's shari'ah laws, (?nor) Sadiq al-Mahdi's shari'ah. Don't think it goes deeper. It is not a choice between Numayri's laws or Sadiq al-Mahdi's law. We are saying we are of a secular state, we want all these laws completely abrogated.

[Andrews] So will you be going to the constitutional conference?
[Luke] Well, still we will have to wait. In any case, The speech itself is a declaration of intention and we will have to watch and see whether ... [changes thought] how it is going to implement.

[Andrews] So in the meantime the fighting will continue?
[Luke] Well, there is no cease-fire as far as I know and so the position, the state of war which is still prevailing, and I think it is the only until the holding constitutional conference that will lead to certain matters like the cease-fire or ending the war. [sentence as heard] In any case, it seems the government is not definite about a time and we only have a declaration of intention which to me it looks as half-hearted efforts. [end recording]

Radio SPLA Commentary Blames Regime for Famine

EA092123 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: A lot of false accusations have been heaped on the SPLA as being the cause of the great hot hunger now sweeping the backward areas of Sudan, particularly the southern, especially Juba, the biggest town in south Sudan. These are baseless accusations, fabricated by the enemy, aimed at creating mistrust and hatred of the SPLA by the people.

The clique knows very well that it has failed to improve the poor living standards of the people for the last 30 years it has been exploiting them. The minority clique very well knows that it has not developed any mechanized farms in the productive but neglected areas of the south to produce enough food for the people. The minority clique very well knows too that it has succeeded in halting or even killing agricultural and any other industrial development in the neglected but potential areas of the south, west, east, and far north, and now it is looking for ways to escape blame. Despite the availability of water of the Nile, which flows through the country from Nimule to Wadi Halfa, the successive minority Khartoum governments have failed to provide a clean drinking water supply to the west, east, and south, let alone its failure to establish irrigation schemes.

The clique has now smelt a revolution just at its (corners), so that it is now sending envoys here and there to foreign countries to accuse the SPLA of having blocked the food channels to Sudan and south in particular. This is a blatant lie. It is a lie fabricated by the ruling minority clique to make the entire world believe that there would not have been any hunger in south Sudan if it was not because of the SPLA.

We say no! A big no! In block letters, a very big no! Right now there are people dying of hunger in the west, east, and far north and thousands of others are starving in Khartoum. Is SPLA in Khartoum? Or is SPLA in Gezira or Gedaref to stop the production of durra? Why can't food flood the markets in Khartoum, because the food which was to come to the south is now retained and consumed in Khartoum? Why are people still starving in the east, west, north, and the center, where there are no SPLA soldiers to block their food supply? And why are food prices sky-rocketing in Khartoum?

The fact is that the successive minority clique regimes in Khartoum have failed in improving the agricultural machinery in the country. They have not even bothered to. Their only bother is to go to the wheat-growing countries to beg for wheat flour and that is why the country is indebted to pay over 10 billion U.S. dollars. They have made the people of Sudan consume without knowing how to produce. They specialize in eating wheat without knowing how it is produced. They have not even seen a stalk of wheat, except perhaps in pictures. Isn't the ruling clique ashamed to have accused the SPLM-SPLA of blocking food supplies to Juba when it has no single food production scheme in the south? How long? For how long does the clique want the Sudanese people to suffer from hunger and to depend on imported food from the neighboring countries?

No! Enough is enough! It is time now for the neglected areas to revolt and liberate themselves from hunger and other health hazards. For 30 years since the country attained independence, the Sudanese people in the neglected areas of the south, west, east, have been depending on a simple hoe. No single minority clique government has ever thought of purchasing tractors for the people in rural areas to boost up food production. The little food produced by the poor peasants through the use of a simple hoe is almost bought all immediately at the harvest time by the prosperous middle class and merchants in the backward areas, and in Juba in particular, who act under directives of the ruling clique who stockpile food and starve the local population to induce them to submit to slavery and some religious beliefs.

Compatriots: You're just being made to starve purposely. It is not that there is no food. Where are the maize, cassava, cassava flour, durra, millet, and other cereals that are grown in Yei, Kajukaji, and other parts? This food is there. It has been stored by those who have amassed wealth at your expense in collaboration with the ruling clique for feeding their reactionary fighting forces. Don't, therefore, let yourselves be decieved that there is no food in the country or that the SPLA has blocked the food supplies from Kenya or Uganda. [passage omitted]

What does that mean? Isn't that exploitation of man by man something that the SPLA is fighting to end? For how long shall the masses of Sudan continue to be exploited and despised? Compatriots: We leave that question to you to answer, especially you, the youth. You are being deceived to join the government militia to die miserable deaths in return for oppression and exploitation of your people. You have been denied your education by the clique purposely to be deceived. Your areas have been denied development purposefully by the minority clique, such that your people will not have power to have a say in administration of your country.

It is the time now, it is the time for you to revolt and save the country from further exploitation and oppression of its people by the minority clique government. Do not expect any help to come from the neighbors or from heaven to relieve you from oppression and exploitation. It is you who have to stand up and fight for your freedom and the freedom of the generations to come. It is here in the SPLA camps that we can join hands together to throw away the old Sudan and build a new Sudan free from oppression and exploitation.

Red Sea Exploitation Discussed With Saudi Arabia

JN091920 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July (SUNA) — Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu received here yesterday a message from Saudi Petroleum and Mining Minister Dr Ahmad Zaki Yamani dealing with the works of the Sudanese-Saudi Corporation for the Red Sea Resources Exploitation.

The message has touched on the current situation of the corporation works in the field of exploiting sediments of the discovered gold, silver, zinc and cooper raw materials in atlanch dordeip [spelling as received] area in the Red Sea — 100 kms south of Port Sudan, Secretary-General Assistant of the Sudanese-Saudi Corporation for Red Sea Resources Exploitation Mr Zuhayr Nawwab who handed the message to Dr Madibu said.

The corporation was established in 1975 against a capital worth of 300 million Saudi riyals for exploiting the Red Sea minerals in the context of the bilateral economic cooperation.

SPLA Radio: Rebels Destroy Nile Steamer

EA091727 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Fashoda Battalion under the command of Captain Oyai Deng Ajak has destroyed one of the two steamers that have been sent to attack SPLA position in northern Upper Nile. This has been disclosed by a Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Fashoda Battalion who also said that the latest raid into Malakal by Fashoda Battalion which led to the capture of an enemy lieutenant by the name of James Chuol Makwey, with Identification Card No 1786, has also resulted in the seizure of four other enemy soldiers. Their names are not yet available.

In a separate development, two enemy soldiers defected from Kodok Army garrison and joined SPLAS Fashoda Battalion on 5th July 1986. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Denies New Government Planned

LD101246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, has affirmed that there is no intention to form a new government in Tunisia at present. In a statement to the Saudi paper *'Ukaz*, he said that there will be no changes in Tunisia's foreign policy nor in its relations with the neighboring countries. He added that relieving Mohamed Mzali from his post as prime minister was a natural development because the presidential system in Tunisia is based on rotation of responsible officials.

He said that officials, be they in the party or in the government, have been carrying out their duties normally.

ETHIOPIA

Government To Launch Soviet-Supported Offensive

PM091043 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 Jul 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Osman Saleh Sabbe Tells *Al-Majallah*: The Soviets Support a Military Solution to the Eritrean Problem"]

[Text] Eritrean Liberation Front leader Osman Saleh Sabbe has revealed that Ethiopia is currently preparing for a major military campaign to destroy the Eritrean revolution. In a statement to *Al-Majallah*, Sabbe said that the strange thing is that the Soviets now support such a campaign. In the past they had reservations about military solutions and called for a political settlement of the Eritrean question.

He noted that the Soviets have sent a large number of experts who have been concentrated in two areas, the first being the old American base in Asmara and the other being Aseb. The total number of these experts is estimated at 3,000.

Sabbe expressed the belief that in the military offensive some 150,000 soldiers will begin storming Eritrean towns and villages controlled by the rebels with the aim of completing the task before the announcement of the new Ethiopian Constitution in September.

He emphasized that the Eritrean revolution has welcomed the new Sudanese Government's offer of mediation between the two parties to the conflict. He added that current efforts are geared toward achieving Eritrean national unity to pave the way for the formation of a unified delegation to take part in any future negotiations. He also said that he hopes that Ethiopia is serious about negotiations and is not using this as a ploy to neutralize the neighboring states as is customary before launching a general military attack.

Mengistu Receives PDRY Information Minister

EA082240 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, held discussions today with the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] information and culture minister, Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum. After presenting a special message from his country to our comrade revolutionary leader, Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum gave an extensive briefing on the objective reality in his country. Present at the ceremony held this afternoon at the WPE Central Committee special office of the comrade secretary general was Comrade Muhammad Muhammad Nasir, PDRY charge d'affaires in Ethiopia.

Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, information and culture minister of the PDRY, arrived in Addis Ababa today. He was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Girma Yilma, WPE Central Committee member and culture minister.

KENYA

Moi Urges Vigilance Against Mwakenya Supporters

EA091701 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] He, President Daniel arap Moi, today called on KANU officials to be vigilant and report to the authorities any follower of the Clandestine Mwakenya group. The president said if a Mwakenya agent is found in any area, KANU officials there will be asked to explain reasons for their laxity in exposing such a person. President Moi said it was up to leaders to ensure that all destructive elements were rooted out from the society, adding that peace, love, and unity was the basis for the right leadership.

President Moi was speaking in Nyahururu [100 miles north northwest of Nairobi] Town, Nyandarua District, where he witnessed another KANU recruitment drive.

SOMALIA

SNM Landmine Kills 25 Government Troops

EA081917 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A landmine has killed 25 soldiers from the hated regime of Siad Barre. The landmine, planted by the southwestern division of the fighters of the Somali National Movement, [SNM] exploded on 26 June, 1986. The soldiers were traveling in a (CN-type) vehicle.

TANZANIA

Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

EA061731 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister WisberLoeis is in the country for a 4-day official visit. Mr Loeis told newsmen on arrival at Dar es Salaam airport that while in the country he will hold talks with government officials on the strengthening of bilateral relations. The deputy minister has made a similar visit to Ethiopia.

UGANDA

All Former Soldiers Ordered To Report for Duty

EA082230 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1740 GMT 8 Jul 86

["Official announcement"]

[Text] All former soldiers of other fighting forces other than NRA [National Resistance Army] who have not yet reported, all former Army sportsmen [as heard] who are not deployed or integrated in any NRA establishment, all those who are on pass or sick leave, are reminded to report to the reorganization commander's office on Thursday, 10th July 1986, morning at 8.00 a.m., Republic House, without fail. This announcement affects even those who are in any battalion, any battalion commanders, and the director of medical services to ensure this They should report with their personal effects.

President Apologizes for School Shooting Incident

EA090837 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has called on all government workers to be patriotic and render selfless services to the people through their department. The president was addressing the residents of Gombe in Mpigi District yesterday on his inspection tour of Mpigi, Luwero, and Mubende Districts to assist relief efforts in the area.

On the case of (Nakaseke) hospital where the majority of the staff have declined to work because their houses are not repaired after the war damage, he observed it is necessary for Ugandans to bear with the difficult situation and avoid selfish interest, a form of optimism [as heard] which developed during the past regimes. [passage omitted]

Later, the president addressed a large crowd at Kakiri, which gave him a tumultuous welcome. [passage omitted]

The president sorrowfully apologized for the shooting at Wakiso in which seven soldiers lost their lives. He attributed the incident on the failure in communication by the commanders leading one group to mistake the other for enemy.

Two Army Commanders Arrested

EA100750 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Following the unfortunate attack on the NRM political school on Monday 7 July, at (Najemba Gombololo)-Wakiso, the government has announced the arrest of Commander (Kamukama), the commandant of division headquarters, Bombo, and Commander Kakooza, the national political commissar of the school. The head of political education and commandant of the NRM Headquarters, commander (Jaginda Kibirango), has been suspended with immediate effect.

In a statement released yesterday afternoon, a government spokesman said 7 people died in the unfortunate incident and not 39 as reported by *Focus* newspaper on 9 July. The dead were attending courses at the school.

Meanwhile, the commission of inquiry appointed by the president after the incident continues with its work.

Museveni Appeals for Help With Economic Problems

EA091717 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has said the country is facing serious economic problems and called on Ugandans to enlist in yet another economic war to rid the country of inflation, poverty, and other forms of deprivation. The president was receiving a report drawn up by a Canadian firm of consultants to draw up short- and long-term policy in its rehabilitation programme. The report was presented by the two cochairman of the study, Prof Lorent Keysimira and Prof John (Rufley) of Canada.

He told them that this is a critical moment in the history of Uganda and urged all Ugandans not to ask for what Uganda can do for them but what they can do for the country.

The president said that it is the homework of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] leadership to face up to the difficult situation through careful study of the realities by working in a scientific and calculated manner. The NRM government, he said, is determined to bring about a qualitative change in the economy in a bid to uplift the conditions of living of the people.

CAMEROON

Cooperation Agreement Signed With FRG

AB091908 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The FRG and the Cameroon Government today signed 2 financial cooperation agreements worth over 6.8 billion CFA francs. The agreements were signed by (Jock Nedgar), charge d'affaires of the German Embassy, and Mr Sadou Hayatou, minister of plan and regional development, assisted by Mrs Elizabeth Tankeu, secretary of state for plan and regional development, for the Cameroon Government. The first loan agreement, worth over 2 billion CFA francs, is earmarked for the development and modernization of the Cameroon Railway Corporation exploitation equipment. The second agreement, worth 4 billion [CFA francs] is earmarked for the financing of the (Kabui) hydeoelectric power station; the equipment ofthe Douala Port with a serving boat; and the installation of the radio and telecommunications equipment and the Douala-Ngaoundere Railway.

CHAD

France's Aurillac Arrives, Meets With Habre

AB081835 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, held private talks with Michel Aurillac, French cooperation minister. Right now, the head of state is receiving our French guest at a luncheon which he hosted for the French and Chadian delegations. Also present at the luncheon are Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; (?Sidi Sougoumi), secretary general at the President's Office; Allam-mi Ahmad, Chadian ambassador to France; (Kimit Lossami), special assistant to the head of state; and General (Obingar), adviser at the President's Office. [passage indistinct]

Visit Continues

AB091716 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, continues his visit to Chad today. Mr Aurillac left Ndjamena this morning for the French posts in charge of warding off the Libyan forces that are at Kalait. From there the minister will visit Abeche and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Bardai Radio Reports on Goukouni's Visit to Congo

AB081140 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1840 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and president of the GUNT, left Bardai on Friday for Brazzaville at the head of an important delegation comprising Comrade Facho Balaam, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and several other GUNT dignitaries.

[Words indistinct] the GUNT president went to the Congolese capital at the invitation of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. The talks between the two men will undoubtedly touch on the problem of national reconciliation in Chad which has been entrusted to the People's Republic of Congo and its head of state.

It will be recalled that on 26 March 1986, the Loubamo round table conference which was scheduled to have been attended by the warring factions in Chad was aborted because of the dilatory maneuvers by international imperialism and the reactionary elements. [passage omitted]

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Returns From Summit in Zaire

AB080940 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Repubiuc, returned to Brazzaville yesterday from Kinshasa where he took part in a tripartite meeting with the presidents of Zaire and Togo. The discussions among the three heads of state touched on the relations among the three countries as well as the situation prevailing along the Congo River, especially the Bolobo incidents, according to Martin Mbaloa.

[Mbaloa] The tripartite meeting, which was convened at the request of the Togolese head of state, President Eyadema, examined the bilateral relations between Zaire and Congo and the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa.

On the relations between Congo and Zaire, the three heads of state expressed appreciation on the general situation along the Congo River in the face of the recent incidents of 1 and 2 June 1986. In this regard, they noted that such incidents, often caused by irresponsible elements, do not at all affect the relations of good neighborliness and brotherhood between the families of the two sister countries. Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso issued instructions to the competent services to improve upon the surveillance structures at the border in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the manifesto of 16 June 1970.

As a reminder, let us say that the manifesto, which was co-signed by Marien Ngouabi [former Congolese head of state assassinated in an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1977] and Mobutu Sese Seko, stipulated, quote, We solemnly pledge to do everything possible to safeguard and consolidate peace and cooperation between our two states with the view toward ensuring an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence between our states, for a better understanding, and the indestructible and permanent friendship between our two peoples; to settle promptly and in conformity to the spirit of the present manifesto all problems of security between the two countries likely to disrupt the good understanding between the two republics, especially to communicate to each other and promptly the names of those found to be suspects by either of our two governments and to systematically expel them from the territories of our respective states. [no reference to a closing quote as heard]

The problems of cooperation between our two countries were referred to the upcoming session of the joint commission for cooperation.

Presidents Eyadema, Mobutu, and Sassou-Nguesso condemned the action of South Africa's racist regime and its linkage of the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban fighters from Angola.

Meanwhile, they asserted the importance of the OAU in the determination of the African Continent to decide its future.

GABON

Equatorial Guinean Refugees Reportedly Arrested

AB092008 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul (AFP) — About 20 Equatorial Guinean opposition members taking refuge in Gabon have been arrested recently in Libreville, a communique issued on Wednesday by the National Council of the Revolution (CNR — Equatorial Guinean opposition movement in exile) stated.

Referring to a report "secretly sent by a Western embassy in Libreville 48 hours ago," the CNR states the Gabonese police recently made "massive arrests" of Equatorial Guinean refugees. The persons arrested, according to the communique, are reported to have been detained secretly in the buildings of SEDOC (Gabonese Intelligence Service). The CNR also denies knowledge of the reasons for these arrests.

According to the CNR, 80,000 Equatorial Guinean refugees currently live in Gabon. This is the first time they have had problems with the Gabonese authorities, the movement states. While the CNR emphasizes that Gabon is a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention recognizing the right of exile for people threatened with persecution in their countries, it appeals to President Omar Bongo of Gabon to intervene with the director of national security to get the release of persons arrested.

Authorities Deny Arrest

AB092148 Paris AFP in French 1803 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 9 Jul (AFP) — Gabonese authorities on Wednesday denied arresting about 20 Equatorial Guinean opponents exiled in Gabon as was stated in a communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution (CNR — Equatorial Guinean opposition movement).

An action was taken simply to keep away nine Equatorial Guinean nationals who are well known for their political activities, in view of the coming visit to Gabon by the Equatorial Guinean president, Teodoro Obiang Nguema, according to a Gabonese top official. "This measure, which is common in all countries of the world, was lifted as soon as President Obiang Nguema left our country," the top official added.

Early this week, nine Equatorial Guineans were arrested on board a canoe carrying a "large" quantity of hunting guns, the source added. Investigations have begun, "but this is only a common law case," the source specified.

Finally, Gabon has denied harboring "80,000 Equatorial Guinean refugees," as claimed by the CNR. A recent census revealed that nationals of this neighboring country make up the largest foreign community in Gabon. "There are about 25,000," indicated the Gabonese top official, "but they no longer have the refugee status from the time Mr Nguema came to power."

This figure is only an estimate, stated the UN representative in Libreville; "several Equatorial Guineans come to visit their families on the Gabonese side of the border, or they come to stay permanently even though they have illegal status."

Equatorial Guinean President Arrives on Visit

AB091145 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Omar Bongo, Gabonese head of state, received his Equatorial Guinean counterpart and brother, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, this afternoon in Franceville. It is believed that the two men will hold talks on matters of common interest, the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, as well as other issues touching on the OAU summit, the next summit of which is scheduled to be held at the end of this month. [passage omitted]

The Equatorial Guinean head of state leaves Franceville tomorrow for home. His visit comes after that of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema who left for Lome this morning on his way back from Kinshasa where he played a mediation role between Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

AZAP Carries Communique on Tripartite Summit

AB081150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1758 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Press Communique" issued at the end of the tripartite summit between Presidents Mobutu, Eyadema of Togo, and Sassou-Nguesso of Congo held 6-7 July 1986 in Kinshasa, Nsele]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jul (AZAP) — At the initiative of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the RPT and of the Republic of Togo, a tripartite meeting was held in Kinshasa, Nsele, on 6 and 7 July 1986.

In addition to the Togolese head of state, the meeting was attended by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT and president of the Republic of Congo, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngendu wa za Banga, MPR chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire.

During the meeting, the three heads of state examined the general situation along the river border between Congo and Zaire, especially in the light of the recent incidents which occurred on 1 and 2 June 1986. They noted that these few incidents, which are often caused by irresponsible elements, do not in any way affect the excellent relations of good-neighborliness and brotherhood between the families of the two brotherly peoples.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema noted with satisfaction that his colleagues, Presidents Mobutu and Sassou-Nguesso, had already issued firm instructions to their competent services with a view towards improving the surveillance structures at the border and thus guaranteeing the smooth implementation of the manifesto of 16 June 1970 signed by Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Marien Ngouabi [former Congolese head of state assassinated in 1977].

Meanwhile, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Denis Sassou-Nguesso decided to entrust the upcoming meeting of the Zairian-Congolese joint commission with thoroughly examining the matters of cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Presidents Eyadema, Sassou-Nguesso, and Mobutu took this opportunity to make a review of the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa. The three heads of state strongly condemned the racist and retrograde policy of apartheid and expressed full support for the South African people in their struggle for the establishment of a just and democratic society. They lashed out against the repeated acts of aggression against the Frontline States by the Pretoria government and reiterated the complete solidarity of their respective countries with the people of that region.

In the face of the obstinacy of the minority regime, the three heads of state believed that to bring about a democratic regime in South Africa, only the imposition of global and mandatory sanctions can lead to the desirable changes in that country.

On the Namibian question, the three heads of state reiterated that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 constitutes the only basis for the settlement of that question. They condemned attempts to link the Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola beforehand with the view toward retarding the accession of that country to independence.

Lastly, in a reference to the upcoming OAU summit, the three heads of state underlined that this organization remains the privileged and irreplaceable tool for the self-assertion of the African Continent and for the construction of its future. In this regard, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko reaffirmed Zaire's willingness to take up its seat again among the other members during the upcoming meeting.

Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Mobutu Sese paid tribute to their brother, President Eyadema, for the excellent initiative to convene this tripartite meeting.

Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Dennis Sassou-Nguesso thanked their brother, Mobutu, for the warm reception which he and the Zairian people gave them.

Issued in Kinshasa on 7 July 1986

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Envoy

AB091222 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday afternoon at the Presidential Palace received in audience His Excellency Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. After leaving the president's office, Brother Abu Sittah explained to the Beninese press the purpose of his meeting with the head of state:

[Begin Sittah recording] I met with the president of the Republic in order to present to him the program of the laying of the cornerstones of the Porto Novo Hospital and the Cotonou Islamic Center which will be [words indistinct]. I took this opportunity to present our condolences, on behalf of the Libyan people and the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to President Kerekou and the relatives of the victims of the accident which occurred at the Beninese brewery. I also took this opportunity to discuss with him the bilateral cooperation existing between our two countries. [End recording]

GHANA

Secretary Announces Withdrawal From Edinburgh Games

AB091454 Dakar PANA English 1442 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Accra, 9 July (GNA/PANA) — Ghana has withdrawn from the 13th Commonwealth Games scheduled for Edinburgh, Scotland from 24 July to 2 August.

According to an official announcement, the decision was broken by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, at a meeting in Accra this afternoon, with high commissioners resident in Ghana.

Dr. Asamoah said Ghana's decision to boycott the games reflected the country's vehement opposition to the British Government's support for the racist South African regime. He called for a concerted action by all Commonwealth countries to end apartheid in South Africa, adding that those countries which continue to give support to the racists in defiance of world opinion should be condemned in no uncertain terms.

Ghana's contingent to the games, currently training in West Germany, has already been advised to cancel its planned travel to the United Kingdom.

Nigeria earlier today announced her withdrawal from the games.

Togolese Foreign Minister Delivers Eyadema Message

AB091824 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] A Togolese delegation led by Mr Atsou Koffi Amega, minister for foreign affair and cooperation, this evening called on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. He delivered a special message from President Eyadema to the chairman.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Koffi Amega said his discussions with Chairman Rawlings were in line with his country's policy of assessing the level of cooperation between the two countries from time to time. According to him, the Ghana-Togo permanent joint commission for cooperation will meet next month to take stock of the level of cooperation since the last meeting of the commission. Mr Koffi Amega said visits of officials of the two countries should be reciprocal since Ghana and Togo are neighbors.

On recent disclosures by the London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, on Ghanaians in Togolese jails, Mr Koffi Amega declined any knowledge about such detentions. He accused Amnesty International of practicing disinformation against his country. He said Amnesty International has lost credibility and is now looking for trouble where there is none.

IVORY COAST

Government Cabinet Reshuffle Announced

AB091250 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1223 GMT 9 Jun 86

[List of new government members — read by Minister of Information, Culture, and Youth and Sports Laurent Dona Fologo at the office of the Presidency]

[Text] Messrs Journalists, I have the honor of reading the list of the new government of President Houphouet-Boigny:

Minister of State	Auguste Denise
Minister of State	Mathieu Ekra
Minister of State	Camille Alliali
Minister of State	Maurice Seri-Gnoleba
Minister of State	Emile Kei Boguinard
Minister of State	Lazeni Coulibaly
Minister of State	Amadou Thiam
Minister of State	Paul Gui Dibo
Minister of State	Lamine Diabate
Minister of Defense	Jean Konan Banny
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Simeon Ake
Minister of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports	Laurent Dona Fologo
Minister of Interior	Leon Konan Koffi
Minister of Economy and Finance	Abdoulaye Kone
Minister of Agriculture	Denis Bra Kanon
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training	Ange Francois Barry-Battesti
Minister of Public Works and Transports	Aoussou Koffi
Minister of National Education in Charge of	

Secondary and Higher Education	Dr Balla Keita
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Noel Nemin
Minister of Labor	Albert Vanie-Bi-Tra
Minister of Internal Security	Oumar N'Daw
Minister of Rural Development	Gilles Laoubhouet Vally
Minister of Industry	Bernard Ehui Koutoua
Minister of Public Health and Population	Alphonse Djedje Mady
Minister of Women's Promotion	Hortense Aka Anghui
Minister of Commerce	Nicolas Kouandi Agban
Minister of Maritime Affairs	Lamine Fadika
Minister of Civil Service	Jean-Jacques Bechio
Minister of Tourism	Duon Sadia
Minister of Social Affairs	Yaya Ouattara
Minister in Charge of Relations With the National Assembly	Emile Brou
Minister of Planning	Oumar Diarra
Minister of Construction and Town Planning	Vamoussa Bamba
Minister of Scientific Research	Alhassane Salif N'diaye
Minister of Budget	Moise Koumouo Koffi
Minister of Primary Education	Mrs Odette Kouame Nguessan
Minister of Mines	Yed Esaie Angoran
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Vincent Tieko Djedje, new
Minister of Animal Husbandry	Christophe Gboho
Minister of Water and Forest Resources	Vincent Pierre Lokrou

That is the full list of the new government formed today by the head of state, head of government, and president of the Republic, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Fologo Comments

AB091444 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Statement by Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of information, culture, youth, and sports, from the office of the Presidency on formation of the new government — live]

[Text] Now, I would like to make some comments on the new government. The formation and the structure of the new government of President Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic, head of state and of the government, deserves a few comments from the spokesman for the government and minister of information and I have the honor of making these comments.

First of all, it should be observed that since our accession to national sovereignty, the formation of governments in Ivory Coast has always been marked by a constant principle, which is its prime characteristic and its originality. This is the quest for stability.

Such stability must not only be taken to mean the stability of the president of the Republic, head of government, and head of state. It is also the stability of his principal collaborators who all contribute to the nation building: ministers, heads of departments, senior technicians, and so on. This is so as long as they meet the criteria of competence, seriousness, and honesty.

As a matter of fact, the head of state's experience both in the French parliament and government, where he served uninterruptedly as a member of six governments in the Fourth French Republic, has benefitted him extensively as the privileged witness of the era. This accounts for his permanent quest for stability.

However, the president of the Republic has dropped some ministers over the years in the supreme interest of the country whenever this was necessary because, for him, stability has never meant stagnation or inefficiency. In doing so, President Houphouet-Boigny has always adhered to a supreme concern: to build the Ivorian nation on the basis of the state inherited from the colonial rule.

To succeed in this great task requires a permanent effort to surpass oneself both at the level of ethnic and ege considerations. With regard to ethnic considerations, the PDCI-RDA, our great party and a permanent melting pot in which all ethnic and tribal groups of Ivory Coast combine to form the Ivorian nation under construction, has always been engaged in a salutary and efficient action. But its work is far from being completed. This is why, in forming the government, though the president of the Republic takes into account the criteria of seriousness and competence, he always demonstrates his permanent concern and desire to construct the unity of the country day after day. This is why there is a certain distribution of cabinet posts to the major regions of Ivory Coast as can be seen in reviewing the list of the new government or the previous ones formed since independence.

On age considerations, Ivory Coast wants to achieve an unbroken evolution between the generations: between the old and the young, trained and prepared thanks to the stability and the efforts of the elders. This concern has caused the president of the Republic to relieve some old ministers of the management, properly speaking. This accounts for the appointment of ministers of state who, though not charged with specific departments, continue to make an appreciable contribution to the running of the affairs at the side of the head of state. Thanks to their experience in government years after year, and at the side of the president of the Republic, these older ministers give precious assistance to the younger ministers. In fact, the older ministers will gradually give way to their younger colleagues who are following them. Thus the indispensable chain of generations will be pursued and maintained.

There is the need for remarks on the new government. First of all, on the ministers of state: there are nine of them. Nine ministers of state instead of five in the previous government.

This figure of nine is the highest number of ministers of state in any government of the Ivory Coast formed since independence. This can be explained by the reasons already mentioned. But the important element in the analysis of this formation does not lie in the number of ministers of state, but should be seen from the standpoint of the overall structure of the government set up today by President Houphouet-Boigny: there are 40 ministers in all, including 9 ministers of state without portfolios; 31 ministers with portfolios, of which 12 are new. There is only one who is leaving the government.

Other remarks: There are 12 new ministers, and all 12 of the new ministers are university educated. It will be noted that there are two old hands among these 12 ministers — they are Lamine Diabate, minister of state, and Aoussou Koffi, minister of public works and transport — and 10 young executives.

The splitting of big ministries: Several former ministries have been split. The aim of the head of state in doing this is to provide for a better division of labor in order to achieve better efficiency. The ministries concerned are: 1) the Ministry of Finance and Economy: This ministry is split into three — the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the holder of this ministry is Abdoulaye Kone; Ministry of Planning, the holder of which is Oumar Diarra, new; Ministry of Budget, holder, Moise Koumouo Nguessan, [name as heard] new.

2) Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research: This ministry, whose importance is well known to the president of the Republic and to the entire country, which has made it its priority for many years, is also split. It is going to give birth to four ministries — the Ministry of National Education in Charge of Secondary and Higher Education, Balla Keita; Ministry of Technical Education and Professional Training, Ange Francois Barry-Battesti; Ministry of Scientific Research, Alhassane N'diaye, new; Ministry of Primary Education, Mrs Odette Kouame Nguessan, new.

3) The Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications, and Construction: This former large ministry is also split into three ministries: Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Aoussou Koffi, new; Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Vincent Tieko Djedje, new; Ministry of Town Planning and Construction, Bamba Vamoussa, new.

4) The Ministry of Agriculture is also split into two ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, holder, Denis Bra Kanon; Ministry of Waters and Forest Resources, holder, Vincent Lokrou, new.

5) The Ministry of Rural Development also splits into two ministries: the Ministry of Rural Development, holder, Gilles Laoubhouet Vally; Ministry of Animal Husbandry, holder, Christophe Gboho, new.

I would like to point out to you, members of the press, that the president of the Republic and head of government would like to pay tribute and congratulate all members of the former government, and more especially, ministers whose ministries have been split, for the effective and positive manner in which they worked courageously by his side, especially during the period of crisis and economic difficulties that the Ivory Coast experienced as did all the countries of the world.

The other ministries of the former government remain unchanged. I gave you the facts earlier. However, it is important to note the admission of two new ministers into this team: the minister of mines, Yed Esaie Angoran, and the keeper of the seals and minister of justice, Noel Nemin.

Other remarks: A special remark has to be made about the former Ministry of Youth and Sports. In fact, it is the only ministry in the new government that has been expanded as it is now the Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports. The head of state made this combination in order to achieve more harmonious, coordinated, and efficient action.

A final remark is that two women have been included in the government: Ms Hortense Aka Anghui, chairman of the Association of Ivorian Women, member of parliament, and mayor of Port-Bouet, is now minister of women's promotion. Ms Odette Kouame Nguessan, former head of preschool and primary education, has been appointed minister of primary education.

In conclusion, we can say that stability, renewal, and continuity are the main characteristics of the new government formed today by President Houphouet-Boigny. It reflects his constant concern about change with stability, which he has always advocated. Everyone is aware that President Houphouet-Boigny hates improvisation and precipitous action. As he is very patient, he thinks over his decisions for a long time before making them public. This new governmental team is obviously the fruit of this deep reflexion.

The president places all his trust in this strengthened team which he would like to be solidaristic and united in order to head the country in an atmosphere of unity and peace. The president of the Republic and head of government calls on everyone to work harmoniously and efficiently as a team. He calls, in particular, on the heads of the ministries in charge of education to work hand in hand to achieve our priority objective: the training of cadres and excellent technicians to enable the country to emerge from its state of underdevelopment.

Thank you.

Executive Committee Announced

AB092234 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Following the eighth congress [of the party] and in application of the standing regulations of the PDCI-RDA, the party chairman, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has appointed the following Political Bureau members as members of the Executive Committee of the party: Camille Alliali, Jean Konan Banny, Seri-Gnoleba, Lazeni Coulibaly, Laurent Dona Fologo, Balla Keita, Gilles Laoubhouet Vally, Alphonse Djedje Mady, Bernard Ehui Koutoua, Paul Gui Dibo, Jean Jacques Bechio, Yaya Ouattara, and Nicholas Kouandi Angba.

Meanwhile, following the publication of the insulting, calumnious, and slanderous articles by *Unite*, the Socialist Party newspaper, and *Le Matin* ,a French daily, the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA, roused to indignation decided to take legal action against the authors of these articles. Since then, French politicians and journalists, who feel responsible because they know our country and its prestigious head of state, have expressed their strong indignation and their disapproval of this mind-poisoning campaign. Likewise, the national press has also expressed the indignation of the Ivorian people by criticizing the tendentious and deceitful contents of these articles.

Consequently, the Political Bureau has decided to drop the decision to take court action. The Political Bureau, which understands and shares the sentiments of revulsion shown by our militants, invites them to show toward Frenchmen living in our country the same respect and cordiality which have always marked our relations.

Finally, the Political Bureau expresses to the party chairman, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, its gratitude for the progress achieved by Ivory Coast in peace and stability under his high and clear-sighted authority, and reaffirms its total support for efforts made to improve the lives of each Ivorian and all our brothers and friends living in our country.

LIBERIA

UPP Leader Bacchus Mathews Returns From U.S.

AB091724 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that the chairman of the certificated United People's Party, UPP, Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, has returned home from the United States of America. According to today's *Daily Star*, this was disclosed by the assistant national vice chairman for mobilization of the UPP, Blamo Nelson. Mr Nelson said that Mr Matthews arrived at about 7 pm last night on board a KLM plane and is at present at his Basel community residence in Monrovia.

It can be recalled that Mr Matthews left Liberia last October for the United States to seek medical treatment for injuries he sustained in a motor accident in Sinkor, Monrovia. Mr Blamo Nelson further said that Mr Matthews' health condition was good and that he was ready to continue his political activities as chairman of the UPP.

NIGER

ROK Minister Meets Kountche, Speaks to Press

AB082036 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, granted an audience this morning to Chong Kwan-yong, the South Korean minister of government administration. After the audience, Mr Chong first explained the subject of his talks with President Kountche and then spoke of the cooperation between South Korea and our country.

[Begin Chong recording in Korean fading into French translation] [Passage indistinct] You know that your head of state, President Kountche, is a statesman well respected not only in Niger, but also by the world at large. This is why the Korean people — the South Korean people — who have known him well for (?many) years, and who have followed events after events that have taken place here in Niger since President Kountche's accession to the supreme magistracy, have admired the (?dynamism) of the man around whom the Niger people have rallied and together have achieved remarkable progress. They have also been able to overcome the effects of natural calamities which hit the country. During our audience, we expressed our desire to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries, cooperation which is motivated by our willingness to [words indistinct] to improve the lots of the peoples of the two countries. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Lagos Confirms Withdrawal From Commonwealth Games

AB091846 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has withdrawn from this month's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland. This was confirmed in Lagos today by the chief press secretary to the president Chief Duro Onabule. He said that Nigeria's withdrawal was for two reasons: One is Britain's strong opposition to the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The other reason is the inclusion in the British contingent of two athletes of South African extraction.

Earlier today, the president of the Nigerian Olympic Committee NOC, retired Major General David (Jenebewong), said at a news briefing that the federal government had not conveyed any decision on the withdrawal of the committee by any means whatsoever. He said the NOC was taking up preparations for the games.

Political Bureau Refutes Report on Political System

AB081919 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Political Bureau has refuted a report in the *National Concord* credited to the chairman of the Bureau that a new political system for the country was unlikely. In a statement in Lagos today, the Bureau said both the caption and content of the report were a distortion and contrary to the views of the chairman. It explained that what the chairman said in an interview with the *National Concord* was that many people had suggested a system of government to be adopted in the country without stating the causes for the failures of the First and Second Republics.

SENEGAL

Diouf Meets OAU, ANC Officials; Envoy Appointed

AB091535 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Tuesday, 8 July, at the State House under the chairmanship of the head of state, Abdou Diouf. In his address, the head of state first of all briefed the members on the audiences he granted to foreign dignitaries during the past week. He granted an audience to the OAU secretary general. In his capacity as the current OAU chairman, he discussed with him issues concerning the 22d summit of the African Continent which is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa from 28 to 29 July and which will be preceded by the OAU Ministerial Council meeting.

He also received ANC chairman [Oliver Tambo] who is on an official visit to Senegal at the invitation of the president of Senegal with whom he held discussions on the holding and outcome of the international conference on sanctions against South Africa which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986. In this context, the head of state reaffirmed Senegal's support for the freedom fighters in South Africa for their heroic struggle for the eradication of the obnoxious apartheid regime and for the advent of a democratic and multiracial society in that country. [passage omitted]

The cabinet then took the following measures: (Abdoul Ahad Mbake), ambassadorial adviser, has been appointed Senegal's consul general at Jeddah. Papa Abdou Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Zaire, has been appointed in addition to his present functions, Senegal's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, with residence in Kinshasa. He replaces General Amadou Bella Ly, who is going to retire. [passage omitted]

TOGO

UN Coordinator Denies Detention of Ghanaians

AB091530 Paris AFP in French 1244 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lome, 9 Jul (AFP) — Togo yesterday denied through the voice of Dermane Ouattara, UN coordinator in Lome, that 39 Ghanaians are being detained in Togolese prisons.

Radio Ghana, quoting Chamberlain Tay who was presented as one of four Ghanaian detainees recently released by Togo, asserted Monday that 39 Ghanaians are still being held in Togolese prisons in Lome.

During a press conference held in Lome on Tuesday, Mr Ouattara explained that Mr Tay's declarations at Radio Ghana were false and aimed at hiding his activities as a spy during his 3-year stay in Lome. Mr Ouattara added that Mr Tay, who was registered as a Ghanaian refugee at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lome in 1983, was denounced in May 1986 by his fellow countrymen, who are also refugees in Lome, as a spy and that he regularly secretly crossed the border between Togo and Ghana.

On 6 May, Mr Ouattara added, Mr Tay came to the UNCHR office in order to receive his monthly allowance: He was recognized and was saved by the intervention of the Togolese police. After investigations, the Togolese police expelled him to his country of origin, Mr Ouattara concluded.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Defends U.S., RSA Relations

DW092009 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
1815 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview with UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi by correspondent Alexander Niemitz in a military camp in Angola; date not given — recorded in English with superimposed German translation on the "ZDF Magazin" program]

[Text][Niemitz] General, you are inspecting your troops and are expecting an offensive by the government troops. Are you prepared for it?
[Savimbi] Yes, I think that this year we are better prepared than last year. Then we had no information about the other side's intentions. We were not sure about their objectives. In addition, our preparations were not particularly good. However, this time we are very confident.

[Niemitz] But this time you will for the first time have to deal with Cuban ground forces.
[Savimbi] That does not make much difference. Last year already Cubans and Soviets were advisors and commanders on the front. They have totally changed their tactics. Therefore, I am at present studying literature on Soviet weapons and tactics. Even though the Cubans are now directly involved, it does not make a difference for us.

[Niemitz] You asked for military aid in the United States. President Reagan promised to supply anti-aircraft missiles. Have the Americans started to supply them?
[Savimbi] Let me put it like this: I am satisfied. I believe they will keep their promise.

[Niemitz] In time?
[Savimbi] Yes, in time.

[Niemitz] You have good relations with South Africa. How would you define your relations with South Africa?
[Savimbi] Some friends in Africa and many friends of the black community in the United States criticize my relations with South Africa. However, I think I have good arguments. In 1976 we had agreed with Portugal on holding elections in Angola. We would have won an overwhelming victory in those elections. Everybody believes that. However, at that time the Cubans arrived, and all our friends let us down. Therefore, we had no alternative but to accept aid from wherever we could get it. South Africa supported us with modest means; that was the beginning. Countries like Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and France provided considerable military equipment. But we did not know how to bring it here. So we asked South Africa, which gave us logistical support. That was the basis on which our relations have developed. However, we do not depend on South Africa. We have relations, and do not hide the fact. Our relations are based on common interests. They do not want the Cubans, and we do not want them either. However, we pursue a totally independent policy.

[Niemitz] You have relations with South Africa and good relations with the United States. Both are trying to find an acceptable solution for the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Do you not fear that they could negotiate on the back of UNITA?
[Savimbi] It may be that some people think that. But I fully trust my friends. It also would not be in their interests. If they were to keep the MPLA in power and destroy UNITA, they would act for the benefit of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union not only wants to have Angola as its base; it also wants Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. Its ultimate objective is South Africa. If our friends make the tremendous mistake in negotiations of working against UNITA they also act against their own interests. Therefore, I am sure that they will take UNITA's position into account.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Opens Peace Seminar, Condemns Apartheid

MB091825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano at the opening of the International Seminar on Peace in Maputo on 9 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] In evoking the spirit of this seminar, we welcome the decision of the UN General Assembly to proclaim 1986 as the International Year of Peace. [passage omitted] We are well aware of the value of peace. Our people have been fighting for it for the last 20 years. Our people have not experienced peace in 20 years. They have had to confront imperialist offensives against our freedom, independence, and national sovereignty at variuous times. In our region, peace is the main aspiration of men, women, children, of the young and the old, of all races, of religious creeds, and social classes. It is a dream they nurture tenderly and affectionately.

The inhabitants of southern Africa want to live in peace. They want to be free of colonialism, racism, and organized banditry and terrorism. They want to be free of the most hideous system on earth, apartheid, which is the nazism of our times. To speak about apartheid is to speak about the oppression and repression which is being enforced by a minority of 4 million people against a majority of 24 million. To speak about apartheid is to speak of Namibia's colonization, which is the most flagrant and absurd refusal of a people's right to self-determination and independence. To speak about apartheid is to speak about direct aggression against the peoples of southern Africa by the Pretoria war machine. To speak about apartheid is to speak about the armed bandits, who are the racist regime's privileged instrument in the political and economic destabilization of the legitimate governments of southern Africa. Apartheid is the biggest juridical, political, economic, and moral monstrosity facing the southern African peoples. The explosive situaiton which prevails in our region must be blamed exclusively on that monstrosity, which is an inhuman system internationally defined as a crime against humanity. [passage omitted]

Soviet Peace Group Meets Deputy Minister

MB091944 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet peace committee delegation which arrived in our country last Friday, held a meeting with Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Maputo today. The objective of the meeting was to exchange views on the revolutionary process in the country and the common struggle for peace. The Soviet peace committee delegation is headed by Mikhail Ivanovich Isinaliyev, minister of foreign affairs of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Renamo Reports 136 Enemy Casualties 26-28 June

PA091345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1159 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Jul (EFE) — A spokesman for the Mozambican antigovernment guerrilla group Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] reported in Lisbon that Renamo inflicted 136 casualties on its enemies in several attacks on 26, 27, and 28 June. According to the spokesman, Jorge Correia, among the casualties were 75 Mozambican troops, 37 Tanzanian troops, and 24 Zimbabwean troops. On 26 June, Renamo carried out an attack in the eastern province of Tete, near the Luena River, causing 36 enemy casualties. The following day, a guerrilla column attacked a Zimbabwean military convoy traveling between Zimbabwe and Malawi, causing 6 casualties and destroying 21 vehicles. On 28 June Montepuez and Namuno villages in Cape Delgado Province were attacked, resulting in 60 enemy deaths.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary Views Thatcher's 'Remarkable' Stance

MB100628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC commentary]

[Text] If any characteristic dominates the sanctions campaign against South Africa these days it is the mob mentality behind it: Its unreasoning emotionalism, raised to fever pitch by media sensationalism and distortions. The most specious justifications, the most bizarre lies, go unchallenged. Arguments against sanctions are brushed aside without thought; conversely the sanctions lobbyists dish up reasons — revealed as manifestly false on the most cursory examination — that are widely publicised and quoted as authoritative. The result is another example of that modern publicity phenomenon, manufactured world opinion, uninformed about its subject and heedless of the effects of the action to which it would give rise.

It is no wonder then that so many otherwise sober political leaders have capitulated to the sanctions stampede. Which makes the continuing uncompromising stand of prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher of Britain — her insistence on sticking to facts and reason — all the more remarkable. Once again, in extensive inteviews with Canadian newspapers this week, she has made it clear that she has no intention of joining the mob. Making not even a gesture of appeasement, Mrs Thatcher exposes one after the other the irrationality of the campaigners' arguments. To those who claim to be impelled by moral considerations she asks, "what's moral about deliberately and wilfully depriving many black people — and whites and coloureds and Indians — of the living they are honestly gaining?" What is moral, she asks, about the West refusing to take South Africa's essential strategic goods, and handing over future security of supplies to the Soviet Union, a country that knows nothing of human rights?

To those who claim that their aim is merely to force South Africa to make necessary political changes, she points out that there has never yet been an instance where punitive sanctions have brought about internal change. Certainly one would have expected the lobbyists to explain to their audiences why they expect sanctions to work this time — a question to which they have in fact not addressed themselves at all. But Mrs Thatcher goes on to make yet another point: South Africa has in any event already done much to change apartheid, she states, listing a number of the changes. She believes that not enough has yet been done. That is an unexceptionable judgment. It is implied by the goals set for the reform programme a programme that began well before the sanctions bandwagon got under way. To the emotion-charged atmosphere in which the sanctions argument rages, the British prime minister brings the voice of reason. Whether a sufficient residue of fairness and good sense remains for it to prevail remains to be seen.

Reagan Cited on U.S. Policy Toward South Africa

MB100632 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] President Reagan of the United States says he believes that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is trying to take steps to hasten the end of apartheid in South Africa. Mr Reagan's opinion, expressed in an interview with the *New York Daily News* newspaper, coincided with Washington reports that the State Department and the White House National Security Council were putting pressure on the President to deliver a speech outlining American policy towards South Africa. The secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, is thought to be in favor of a policy statement by the President before Mr Shultz testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 22 July. A White House spokesman said no decision has yet been taken on the request.

The Reagan administration recently announced that it was to review its policy on South Africa. In his interview with the *New York Daily News* President Reagan said the United States would continue its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa so that it could maintain contact with the South African Government. He repeated his opposition to the imposition of sanctions on South Africa. Mr Reagan said America believed it could talk to the ANC and convey to the organization how wrong a violent settlement would be for South Africa. He also said there was no doubt that there was a communist influence in the ANC, but added that there were many members who were not communists.

ANC's Nzo Comments on Prospects of Howe Mission

MB091830 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has declared that the armed struggle will continue as long as apartheid continued by the Botha regime, whether sanctions are imposed or not. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, speaking at a news conference today in Lusaka to brief foreign correspondents on the organization's reaction to Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to southern Africa, said they were not impressed with the idea. He said Britain has made her stand known that she does not support the idea of sanctions, but the ANC wants comprehensive sanctions embracing economic, diplomatic, political and military sanctions, in short, a total isolation of the Botha regime. Mr Nzo said his organisation's objective was to dismantle the apartheid system so as to allow all South Africans to participate in the running of the affairs of their country without discrimination based on color.

Radio Freedom Examines Howe's 'Time-Delaying Circus'

EA100828 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Go Back Home, Sir Geoffrey"]

[Text] Compatriots: The Tory foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Lusaka today for a tour of southern African states as an envoy of the EEC. We shall remember that recently the EEC heads of state summit rejected the popular call for the imposition of sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime but instead decided to give Botha another three more months after which they might come up with some empty so-called effective measures. Howe's visit failed long before it started because all those he was interested in meeting have turned his offer down. The leadership of the ANC has stated categorically that we shall have nothing to do with his visit. Inside the country leading opponents of the system like Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Allen Boesak have also refused to meet Geoffrey Howe, all stating categorically that there was no need for his visit. President Kaunda of Zambia also expressed doubts about the success of the visit.

Why is the Tory politician coming to our region at this time? Why? Does he think he can succeed where others have failed? What is more surprising is that Britain, which is a leading member of the Commonwealth, still insists on such fruitless missions when the Commonwealth EPG [Eminent Persons Group] has just submitted a report stating clearly that the Pretoria regime is not interested in any dialogue. If a group of men entrusted by the Commonwealth with such a task report back on their findings, why then, Britain, a founder member of the Commonwealth, still insists on another mission. Does it mean that the Thatcher regime has no confidence in the findings of the EPG? The fact of the matter is that Geoffrey Howe's visit is aimed at delaying the imminent adoption of punitive measures urged by the Commonwealth and other nations following the discussions of the EPG's report in the mini-Commonwealth summit in London early next month.

These EEC politicians want to deceive the world into believing that something somehwere is still being done. They are trying to raise vain hopes so as to delay the adoption of sanctions against Pretoria. The fact of the matter is that Western capitalist countries are against any form of punitive measures against (?the regime). Margaret Thatcher stuck out like a sore thumb [words indistinct] at the meeting of Commonwealth leaders in the Bahamas, [words indistinct] any form of measures against Pretoria. Britain [words indistinct] any way in telling the world that for her country to punish Pretoria [words indistinct] would be like cutting the nose to spite the face.

On the other hand, the democratic movement of our country has refused to have anything to do with this visit because we have long stated our opposition, which the EEC and Geoffrey Howe's Britain are refusing to accept. We have told the world that their role in our struggle can only be to isolate Pretoria and assist those fighting for national liberation.

Events have shown once more, especially with the imposition of the state of emergency, that there can be no other way of doing away with apartheid except through the downfall of the apartheid regime. Now these Western imperialist countries, simply because of the temporary benefits they get from the super-exploitation of our people, are refusing to give a hand in bringing about the early downfall of this regime.

Only last week the president of our people [as heard], Comrade Oliver Tambo, met and held talks with one of Geoffrey Howe's senior subordinates, Lynda Chalker, and explained the position of the people of our country. What then would be the purpose of meeting Geoffrey Howe only two weeks later? Even Geoffrey Howe knows that even if he could meet with our leaders, they were going to tell him the same thing they said to Mrs Chalker, which clearly shows that what this howe is here to do is to stage a time-delaying circus, raising vain hopes that the EEC and Britain are trying to do something.

The position of our people is clear. Isolate Pretoria on all fronts, or stay out. Our country is at war. We have no time for fruitless meetings like the one Howe is trying to organize. our people are dying every day. We are living under a state of martial law. There is no peace in our country. There is no freedom for our people. We are fighting against what Britain and other European countries fought against and defeated four decades ago. We are engaged in a war with the nazis of our epoch.

When Hitler was sending millions to concentration camps, attacking a number of European countries, including some members of the EEC, no one spoke about fact-finding missions. No one hesitated that the beast had to be eliminated in the shortest possible time. And now, when a similar beast is rearing its ugly head in southern Africa, we are told to be patient. When these European countries were dying at the hands of Hitler, they didn't wait a minute longer to destroy Nazism. And now when our people are dying in their hundreds every month, when thousands are disappearing without trace, at a time when millions of our people are up in arms fighting to destroy nazism in our region, we are told to wait for a miracle. We are made to believe that this time, the nazis will listen to the voice of reason.

If Thatcher, Kohl, Reagan and their friends want to give a helping hand to our heroic masses, they can do that by isolating Pretoria and give all support to those fighting against apartheid. If they don't agree with that, then they must stay out of the war zone. We don't need their assistance in that regard. If they don't want to assist us in the manner we want, then we have nothing to do with them. Our people are fighting. It is a matter of life and death. Hundreds are sacrificing their lives. We don't want the noise about people losing their jobs. There are more than three million people unemployed already, while those investments are still there. The issue at stake is not one of jobs, but that of lives and the freedom and future of our people. We have decided that our future lies in the destruction of the apartheid system and not in reforming it. EEC or no EEC, Thatcher or no Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe or no Geoffrey Howe, we shall crush that monster and establish a democratic government in its place.

To us, the people of South Africa, to the victims of the nazism of the eighties, there can be only one way out: the people's war. Now it is clear once again that the Western capitalist countries are standing (?firm) on the side of the enemy. They are doing everything to prolong our suffering. They are trying their best to keep Botha in power as long as possible. They are doing that because they benefit from our exploitation. The state of emergency that Botha has imposed is partly meant to safeguard their businesses. That is why they are still insisting on assisting Botha even at this time. The time has come for us to show them that there can be no profit in a war zone. Their businesses must be (?curtailed). We call on the workers throughout the length and breadth of our country to reduce the economy of apartheid to ruins. Let there be no profit accruing to more exploitation. We also call on those of our people who are working in the Boer farms to attack the economy of the enemy. Let us sabotage everything that belongs to our places of employment, be it delivery vans, machines or even office equipment. At the same time let us step-up our demands for living wages. These [word indistinct] are refusing to impose sanctions [word indistinct] because they benefit from our low wages. Let us bring that to a stop. Strike actions must be coupled up with the intensification of our ongoing sabotage campaign.

Let us attack the economy of apartheid. Down with the EEC maneuvers. Go back home, Geoffrey Howe. Forward with the sabotage campaign. Forward with the people's war.

Indoor Meetings Ban Contained 'Errors'

MB091743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — The Bureau for Inforamtion reported tonight that the ban on indoor meetings of various organisations in Johannesburg and Roodepoort, gazetted on Monday, "contained certain errors" — only meetings in Soweto are affected and trade unions should not have been on the list. A correct notice will be gazetted tomorrow. The statement issued by the bureau, on behalf of the SA police, said (text):

"The *Government Gazette* No 10347 published on July, containing an order prohibiting certain organisations, including certain trade unions, of gathering indoors within the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort contained certain errors. These have been rectified and will be published correctly in tomorrow's *Government Gazette*, July (10). Although the areas covered by the new order fall within the Johannesbrug and Roodepoort magisterial districts, they in effect will include only Soweto, Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville. The organisations mentioned will exclude all trade unions and trade union federations. South African police herewith reiterates its standpoint that economic stability, which is dependent on sound labour relations, is vitally important in all, spheres of the community. To underline this concern, the minister of law and order has in recent weeks been in constant touch with employer organisations in order to help with problems arising out of the present abnormal situations, and to stress the fact that no employee is or will be detained for bona fide trade union activities."

ARMSCOR Chairman Outlines Priority Arms Needs

MB091155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation], Commandant Piet Marais, says the urgent domestic need for sophisticated weapons system, the upgrading of obsolete system, and the export market are priorities which are receiving immediate attention. Writing in the ARMSCOR mouthpiece, *Salvo*, he says the corporation would have sharpen its market-orientation in the coming few years by replacing obsolete weapons systems and upgrading others. Commandant Marais says the build-up of power along the borders of the country had forced ARMSCOR to give immediate attention to these issues. However, he said the speeding-up of production in the weapons industry is dependent on the availability of state funds.

Talks Held With Lesotho on Mine Unrest

MB091213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1210 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — The negative effects of possible international sanctions against South Africa and measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on South African mines were dealt with at high level talks between the two country's governments today. The discussions were held in Pretoria between delegations led by the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and Lesotho's minister of labour, Col B.R. Ntsohi, and the minister of the interior, Chief M. Seeiso. Lesotho has some 140,000 of its citizens working in South Africa, of which 75 per cent are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187 million in 1984.

At a short press conference after their morning meeting, Mr P.L. Thoahlane, secretary for labour, said "recent labour unrest at Hlobane (colliery in Natal) and other mines were discussed." Decisions taken amounted to agreement "that we will try to cooperate much more closely to guard against a recurrence of this unrest in the future," he said. Working conditions of Lesotho mine labourers had also been discussed as a related subject.

On the threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Thoahlane said his delegation had "indicated (Lesotho's) vulnerability. "A very large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances ... which are dependent on employment opportunities in South Africa. Should there be a decline in employment it will have an impact on us." The two delegations had discussed "what we can do to try to make sure this does not become a reality." No specific goals had been decided on but "possible areas of action were intensely discussed."

Mr du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit ... beneficial to both sides, and we agreed to hold discussions on a more regular basis in future." The countries of southern Africa were inter-dependent and the interests of Lesotho and South Africa could not be separated. "Southern Africa is like a zebra — if you damage the white parts then the black parts will naturally also die," he said. A better understanding each country's problems had been achieved, he said.

Workers Return To De Beers, Gencor Mines

MB091205 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the De Beers Company in Kimberley says all black workers at the four mines in Kimberley and at the (Finch) Mine at Limeacres who had been on strike since last week returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the almost 2,000 workers at the Kimberley mines began striking last Thursday while most workers at the (Finch) mine strike yesterday. The mines in Kimberley are the Wesselton, De Beers, Du Toitspan, and Bultfontein mines.

In the meantime, spokesmen for Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] have also confirmed that its mines are functioning normally again after they had been hit by strikes over the past few days. However, two shafts of the Free State Geduld mine near Welkom, which is owned by the Anglo-American group, remained closed as the result of a go-slow strike. The company has confirmed that it is continuing negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers.

Free State Gold Mine Shafts Reopened

MB092026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — The Number 4 and 7 shafts at Free State Geduld [FSG] goldmine — closed on Monday for "safety reasons" following a go-slow strike by workers — were reopened tonight, according to a spokesman for Anglo American. He said the closures of the shafts arose from "illegal industrial action" by members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] following a directive from NUM head office to secure the release of members held under the state of emergency regulations. "The NUM has since conceded to management's demand that employees undertake to work normally and to abide by their conditions of employment. This undertaking was conveyed today to management in a telex from Mr Cyril Ramaphosa (general-secretary of the NUM). FSG management have subsequently decided to reopen the affected shafts," the spokesman said.

Diplomatic Notes Sent to Zambia Over Detainees

MB091315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Diplomatic notes to Zambia over reports that four South Africans suspected of being spies were being torutured had evoked no response, a foreign affairs spokesman said in Pretoria today. The spokesman said the Zambian authorities had been approached through diplomatic channels on several occasions. The department was very concerned about reports that the four, Mr R. Otterman, 27, Mr Bernard Koch, 23, Mr Duncan Vause, 28, and Mr Randolph Keyser, 27, were being tortured in order to obtain confessions that they had been spying for South Africa. "We're trying everything to have them freed," the spokesman said.

The men and three other tourists with foreign passports were arrested at a roadblock in May, shortly after the South African Defence Force raids on African National Congress targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The South Africans' plight came to light after the three foreign passport holders, Miss Ruth Muller, 31, Mr Frank Cobs-Becker, 42, and Mr Simon Cooper, 27, were freed, after weeks of interrogation, following the diplomatic intervention by their respective governments. The South Africans however are still being held "in squalid conditions" in a jail in Lusaka, according to reports. The men were sometiems assaulted throughout the night, and were hung up by their hands and feet in order to extract confessions. The three freed people were physically abused and threatened with sexual assaults.

Botswana has also recently held and questioned a number of South African travellers on suspicion of them being spies. Detainees were however released after spending a day or two in "squalid" cells. The foreign affairs spokesman said he had no knowledge of 40 South Africans being held, as was told to Mr Tim van Wyk by cellmates while he was held in Gaborone last week, after spent cartridges had been found in his vehicle.

Suspected ANC Members Arrested Over Landmines

MB091537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Five suspected ANC members and collaborators had been arrested in connection with a series of landmine incidents in the eastern Transvaal since April this year, the police commissioner, General Johann Coetzee, announced in Pretoria today. The incidents included the explosion on June 10 in which 18-year-old schoolboy Martin Coetzer lost a foot when the bakkie (pick-up truck) he was driving detonated a landmine on his parents farm, Boshoek, near Volksrust. No further details of the arrests were given in Gen Coetzee's statement. Bureau for Information spokesman, Mr Leon Mellet, said police invstigations were continuing. Gen Coetzee emphasised that "these successes could not have been achieved without the aid and assistance of the public and it clearly illustrates what can be achieved if the public are always on the look-out for anything suspicious and they immediately report their suspicions to the police." The other landmine blasts related to the arrests included:

— An incident on May 19 in which two black men, Mr Bisane Mahlangu, and 60-year-old Mr Mtshiselwa Sidane, were killed and nine other blacks were injured when their kombi detonated a landmine near Davel while on their way to attend a Zion Christian church service.
— Two incidents on April 21 — one when a taxi driver, Mr Ben Nduli, was injured when his vehicle detonated a landmine near Breyton, and the other when a tractor driver set off another landmine on the nearby farm of Mr J.J. de Villiers;
— An explosion near Volksrust on May 19, when a tractor detonated a landmine on the farm of Mr M.J. Uys. The driver, Mr Lukas Lushaba, 25, and his passenger, Mr Elias Shabangu, were injured.

General Coetzee said the arrest of the five suspects followed closely on othe recent successes by police in their fight against ANC terrorism. These included the previously announced arrests of suspected terrorists near Pretoria, following the detonation of a landmine near Soshanguve on June 26; the gunbattle in which four trained ANC terrorists were shot dead by police 30km from the Botswana border on June 27. A third was last Sunday afternoon when police shot dead another three suspected ANC terrorists and arrested one after a shoootout near Empangeni. Russian-made arms and explosives were also seized in this incident.

Captain Henry Beck, spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the latest arrests followed the Minister's statement after visiting last Friday's Silverton limpet bomb blast victims in hospital that police "will not rest in their efforts to hunt down the ANC killers." "We really want to stress the fact that the police could not have had these successes without the cooperation and assistance of the public," Captain Beck said.

Over 400 Unrest Deaths, 21,000 Arrests in 1985

MB091620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — More than 400 people died in South Africa last year due to the unrest and about 2000 were injured, according to the annual report of the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee. SABC radio news reports that of those who died, 264 were shot dead during skirmishes with the security forces while seven membrs of the security forces lost their lives. The report also says that more than 21,000 people were arrested in connection with incidents of violence during the period. Damage to buildings and vehicles amounted to about R60 million.

Bureau for Information Issues 9 July Unrest Report

MB091304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information situation report for the period 0600 yesterday to 0600 today:

"Only a few unrest-related incidents and one death was reported yesterday.

"A black man died at about 10H45 in Zwide near Port Elizabeth yesterday when he wanted to fire at the security forces with a home-made weapon. The security forces fired two shots and the man was fatally wounded. One R1, one R4 and one 9mm round was confiscated.

"Other unrest-related incidents were isolated and consisted mainly of stonethrowing and a few petrol bomb attacks.

"The number of incidents do not warrant a news conference today. The next news conference will be at 15H00 at the Union Building on Friday."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Release of Emergency Detainee

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 July says the "Rand Supreme Court order for the release of an Emergency detainee, Mr Theophilus Mashiyani, was a small but significant victory for individual rights and the rule of law at a time when these principles seem to have been all but abrogated by the steamroller of the State." The release of Mashiyani "serves as a salutary reminder that even in present conditions the State's vast powers must be exercised with restraint." Concerning whether the arrest was lawful the judge said an " 'officer should be made aware of the limits and that he may be summoned before an ordinary court to explain his actions.' His words deserve to be studied and digested by everyone concerned with enforcing the emergency."

SOWETAN: Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say: "the facts speak for themselves." Among other facts listed, including previously reported injuries and restrictions, it notes that since the emergency clampdown the government has "refused to disclose unrest-related information in Parliament," and "at least 1,537 trade unionists are being detained under emergency regulations, according to the latest calculations of the independent Labour Monitoring Group."

Unbreakable Afrikaner Will

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 July says that foreign or local opinion that "a combination of rising revolutionary violence at home and rising pressure abroad" will not break the Afrikaner will, since the "government, like its supporting constituency, perceives in black rule a mortal threat — to language, to prosperity, to identity, and to physical security," resulting in political deadlock. "The conditions for a negotiated settlement do not yet exist, and no amount of pushing and shoving is likely to create those conditions." The government has taken the stance of "thus far, and no farther." This is also apparent in the management of the economy with foreign capital investment being "written down if not written off." "The intransigence, not to say the truculence, of the Botha government is naturally sowing embarrasment abroad, especially among friends who hope to temper, for themselves and for us, the tide of pro-sanctions feeling that has swept the Western world." With respect to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to South Africa, "he should be told that there is no hope of effecting a quick political fix" so that he can commence his visit on a "note of realism."

Bureaucratic Health Services

"Government's abandonment of the plan to fragment health services, hitherto deemed to be 'own affairs,' marks a return to sanity," says a second editorial on the same page. However, the fact that the health services that used to be run by "elected councils are now to be run by a bureaucratic structure representing four sets of racially-defined interests," makes a point: "What emerges from the ramshackle [Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning] Chris Heunis constitution with its 'own affairs' and 'general affairs' is bureaucracy. What disappears is effective electoral control of the bureaucrats."

Shunning West No Solution

On page 6 of *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington that even though "fact-finding has become prevarication writ diplomatically," it is "facile" of Bishop Desmond Tutu to use it as an argument for not talking with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. "One of the curses of oppression is that it imbues the oppressed with an almost unchallengeable moral superiority. They and they alone have the right to dictate the means and terms of their liberation." The Reagan administration and its Western industrialized partners have finally accepted that their "belief that the Afrikaner ruling elite, if left more or less to its own devices, would act rationally and in a manner consistent with Western values and interests, has been disastrously disappointed." They are "groping for alternatives — and whether Tutu likes it or not, they are on his side." The Reagan administration is not against economic pressure on Pretoria per se, but believes that permitting the marketplace to apply the screws is infinitely more effective than direct government intervention. Its chief objective now is to convince black South Africa that it "stands foursquare for the negotiated transfer of power to a democratic majority." It would be "sad if black SA leaders copied Pretoria in shunning contact with Western envoys because their governments will not do unconditionally what is asked of them." Damning the West and blaming the Reagans and Thatchers is an easy option, but it is the course espoused by the "bitterender Afrikaner and the radical Leftist. Closer partnership with the West will help isolate those extremists far more effectively than economic sanctions, because those sanctions will help create the conditions in which extremism most readily flourishes. Surely that is not what Bishop Tutu or Allan Boesak or Nelson Mandela seek?"

CAPE TIMES on SWA/Namibia War

"The continuing but low-level war in SWA [South West Africa]/Namibia only makes headlines in South Africa when a major incident occurs," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 July. Body counts show a "continuing level of activity, both by SWAPO and by the military." "The war will continue, with the deaths of patriotic young people on both sides, until politicians stop it," and the war will "drag on while politicians lack either the ability or the will to find a way out of this impasse."

National Attitudes 'Hardening'

"What our overseas critics do not seem to appreciate is that there is a hardening of attitude not only in the Government itself, but among many South Africans who feel embittered not only by the violence at home, but by the utter rejection abroad of the major reforms being introduced by the Government," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 July. South Africans "do not deserve" the image of the "new Nazis" created by the overseas media. South Africans are also "sick and tired" of being told what to do to become acceptable to the outside world. If the ANC and "its backers, here and abroad, believe the Government and the majority of whites are in the mood to capitulate to that Marxist dominated bunch, they are mistaken." Concerning " 'peace' emissaries," it is doubted whether they "understand South Africa's problems or care a damn about the major reforms the Government is introducing." The government is not blamed for the "inevitability of what is happening." "We blame the Tutus of this country who have set the groundwork for sanctions with their hateful campaigns. We blame most of the overseas Press and television media people here for never having a decent word to say about South Africa. We blame the overseas countries which have never recognised the great reforms that the P.W. Botha Government has introduced and is introducing." If South Africans end up having their backs to the wall, and SA blacks and those of neighboring countries suffer because of sanctions, "we will say to the outside world: You have done your worst, but by God you will not destroy this wonderful country."

Political 'Bloodthirstiness'

A page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 6 July says that the fact that the "baby was not more seriously injured in this week's explosion at a Johannesburg bus stop" is the "only positive thing one can say about the chamber of horrors which this country is being turned into by political bloodthirstiness." The attacks on soft targets have the message that the perpetrators want to achieve their goal regardless of the price to human lives. "Those people overseas who are pressuring South Africa, its government, and in the final instance the white population, should now take the ANC and its spiritual allies to task. They have the opportunity in the discussions which the British government is conducting with the ANC."

Mixed Provincial Authorities

A second editorial on the same page says it is perhaps not such a great loss that the old provincial councils are a thing of the past since they had become dependent on central government for 85 percent of their funding. With the new dispensation of mixed provincial authorities, one could hope that this will not lead to another dead end, as has been the case in other areas of constitutional development. "For example, there is no devolution of power in the true sense of the word. The new authorities do get executive and administrative functions, but they have lost their legislative functions. Some of the most important functions of their predecessors have been taken over by central government." "Coopting will not solve our problems in the long run. It is no permanent replacement for the kind of democracy which will satisfy the political aspirations of the blacks."

Road to Reform

Albert Crafford writes in his "Briefly" column on the same page that there is a "whole list of things which indicate that the first week of July has been different. From the official abolition of the pass legislation and influx control, the issuing of identical ID documents to all citizens regardless of color, to the coming of the new multiracial executive committees of the new (and still certainly embryonic) provincial system ... and much more." Crafford continues that one can say with reasonable certainty that SA is now on a road from which there is no return. The government has to be thanked for this. However, three matters have to be kept in mind: fear of the numbers factor; radicals and the revolutionaries; and the silent majority who "are just too silent." " To them I would like to present these words of Mr Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation: South Africans should not now begin to desert the ship while we are in stormy waters. The time is ripe to prove that people who really care have the determination to persevere." Crafford concludes: "And to that one can add the words of President Botha: Let us go forward together to the new South Africa."

ANC Seeking Takeover

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 July says in an editorial on page 8 that businessmen who plead for unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC "do that organization's dirty work" by promoting the impression that it would be wise to bow to it in good time. If the hopes of these people were realised, the future of the country would be dark indeed because "the ANC makes no bones about the fact that it is only interested in taking over power." Not only whites, but also significant black leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be affected. "Buthelezi's attitude to opposing the ANC and to the promotion of political negotiation indicates a realistic understanding that you can and must do the one without neglecting the other. Indeed, the one is a prerequisite for success in the other. And the general South African public must believe that violence from the barrel of a gun can be stopped."

Creditworthiness in Question

A page 8 second editorial in *Beeld* says: "South Africa's proud record of credit worthiness no longer exists. And those who believe that this country's name will soon recover in the international financial world if the political issue can be resolved, are naive. An accumulation of economic blunders over the years, together with droughts and other setbacks, have put the economy in a crush where one problem follows another. Matters have not worked out as planned, and an expected recession became an unexpected depression. Now the country is faced with a mountain of debt and a weak economy where political unrest leads to unemployment," making South Africa a risk for overseas banks. The economy will have to be built up gradually in circumstances drastically different to the past, where there will be no place for dreams of greatness.

False News Reports Harmful

A Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans 7 July editorial on page 6 says: "The short-lived storm over the Swiss banker, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, indicates the lamentable methods used in the onslaught against South Africa." "Despite official denial that the false news report will harm South Africa, it can still have a negative effect on negotiations with banks." The paper says that the incident is, nevertheless, an example of the kind of poisonous distortions the country is subject to these days.

Sanctions or Capitulation

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper says: "According to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, South Africa is faced with the choice of sanctions or capitulation before world demands force an African-type of black government on us. We wish it was possible to prove Minister Botha's analysis to be wrong. Because if it is correct, then there is only one choice remaining. More severe sanctions is the price we must pay for what is South Africa's only acceptable option: the right to work out our own internal solution."

Political Violence Assessed

On page 16 of the 7 July edition, Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans says in its editorial: "It is clear that among all population groups there is a growing revulsion toward political violence, threatening to derail a peaceful solution for our embattled country through bombs, terrorism, and intimidation." The fact that even Bishop Desmond Tutu has spoken out unequivocally against all forms of terrorism and has called for dialogue among leaders of all groups could contribute to a climate of moderation. It is recalled that Bishop Tutu, not long ago, was praising the ANC and justifying violence in South Africa. "What is happening now is that the ANC is reacting to the invitation — albeit very directly — issued by a prominent cleric and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. And the consequences are causing revulsion, even in Bishop Tutu. But that does not undo his share in the campaign to lend an image of reasonableness and respectability to the ANC. We are now waiting for him to condemn the terrorist organization by name."

SWAZILAND

Mswati III Announces Cabinet Changes 10 July

MB100636 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jul 86 p 1,16

[Text] His Majesty, King Mswati III, has announced changes in the cabinet. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is Senator Shadrack Sibanyoni. He takes over from Mr Mhambi Mnisi who is now the Minister of Natural Resources. Minister Khuzulwandle has now officially become the Minister of Education. He has been acting in this position since Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi was jailed for perjury. The former Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, is now the Minister in the Prime Minister's Office.

The new Minister of Interior is former MP, Mr Phenyane Mamba. The former Works and Communications Minister, Chief Sipho Shongwe, is now Minister of Health. Prince Phiwokwakhe is now Minister of Labour and Public Service. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Derek Von Wissel retains his position together with Minister of Agriculture and Co-Operatives, Mr Sipho Mamba, Finance Minister, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini and Justice Minister, Mr David Matse and the Minister Minister of Defence and Youth, Brigadier Fonon Dube. The new Minister of Works and Communications is former Minister of Interior, Mr King Mtetwa.

ZAMBIA

UK's Secretary Howe Meets President 9 July

Kaunda Comments, Howe Replies

MB091856 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today urged Britain to lead the war against South African nazism just as she lead the war in Europe in fighting Hitler. In his introductory remarks, before he held talks with British Foreign Secretary and President of the EEC Sir Geoffrey Howe at State House, Dr Kaunda said Europe should not hesitate to fight nazism in its new form. He told Sir Geoffrey, who is on the EEC mission to this region, that Zambia felt strongly about apartheid and that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's attitude toward the whole problem ahs led to the belief that there is racism in her actions. Dr Kaunda noted that the Reagan administration, Britain, and France have all proclaimed civilization and therefore have a moral responisbility to fight apartheid which degraded the black man like Hitler degraded the Jews.

In reply, Sir Geoffrey told President Kaunda that the purpose of his mission was to undercut or diverge the ongoing processes of dismantling apartheid but was aimed at advancing dialogue. [sentence as heard] He pointed out that the EEC did not find it possible to accept that one last push from outside, namely economic sanctions, would achieve the whole wish of having apartheid removed. Outlining some points on which his mission is based, Sir Geoffrey admitted that there was need to replace apartheid with a nonracial and representative system. He said negotiations would end apartheid and shed more light, while violence would only slow down the process and the economic (?object) would sharpen confrontations.

'Acrimonious' Atmosphere Reported

MB091323 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has held his first meeting with the visiting British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in Lusaka. After an apparently amiable greeting, the meeting took a decidedly acrimonious turn when President Kaunda launched a scathing attack on British Government policy towards Pretoria. He pointed out that Britain once led the war against Nazism in Europe, and he now called on the British people to do the same in South Africa. President Kaunda said the only way to fight apartheid was to impose sanctions. The BBC's Gordon Martin in Lusaka:

[Begin Martin recording] In reply, Sir Geoffrey said the difference between them was not one of objectives, but one of (?method) how best to achieve it and he set out a 5-point program. First, apartheid had to give way to a nonracial fully representative society. Second, some credit had to be given to the South African Government for the steps recently taken there, but the changes had to be faster and more far-reaching. Third, he said it was the firm core of their belief that negotiation would (?spare lives), whereas violence would slow down change. But it was an illusion to believe that one last push by comprehensive sanctions would bring down apartheid quickly. [no points four and five as heard] [end recording]

Kaunda Says 5 RSA Citizens Held for Espionage

MB091418 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda of Zambia says one of the five South Africans being held in his country for espionage is a black man. He told a news conference in Lusaka that the South Africans have admitted they were sent to Zambia to gather information on bridges and the conditions of important roads in Zambia. The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said earlier that the Government has made several attempts to get in touch with the Zambian Government about the South Africans, but that the attempts had not been successful. According to newspaper reports, the British citizen, Mr Simon Cooper, who had been detained with the South Africans but was later released, had said the South Africans had probably been forced to sign confessions.

ZIMBABWE

British Foreign Secretary Arrives for Talks

MB091625 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has arrived in Zimbabwe for talks with government leaders on the situation in southern Africa. Earlier, Sir Geoffrey was in Zambia, where he held talks with President Kenneth Kaunda. ANC leaders in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, refused to meet the British foreign secretary, saying his mission is (?useless). Sir Geoffrey shelved a planned visit to South Africa after the leader of the apartheid regime, P.W. Botha, said he could only meet him later this month.

Mugabe Meets Howe, Canadian Envoy

MB100911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 10, SPA — Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today discussed with representatives of the British and Canadian governments South Africa's apartheid system and the Commonwealth's position on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. ZIANA reports that Mr Mugabe met the British Foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Bernard Wood, a special envoy of Canada's premier, Mr Brian Mulroney. Both representatives are on a diplomatic shuttle of southern africa to discuss with leaders of the Frontline States the adverse political situation in the region because of apartheid. Sir Geoffrey, who arrived in Harare from Zambia late yesterday afternoon, met Mr Mugabe at his offices in parliament. He was accompanied by the British high commissioner, Mr Ramsay Melhuish and other top ranking officials from the Foreign Office.

Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the ministry's secretary, Dr Elleck Mashingaidze, also attended the meeting. No details of the meeting were released, but Sir Geoffrey is expected to hold a press conference this afternoon.

Earlier, Mr Wood presented Mr Mugabe with a personal letter from Mr Mulroney. Mr Wood later said he had been sent by Mr Mulroney to discuss with Mr Mugabe the report of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons Group" which called for sanctions against South Africa. He would also discuss the forthcoming mini-Commonwealth meeting in London on the South African issue.